

Student trustee bill passes

By Steven Morrison

An amendment allowing the governor to appoint the student trustee from five student nominees was passed yesterday by both the New Hampshire Senate and the House of Representatives.

Gov. Meldrim Thomson has five days to either sign it, veto it or let the amendment and attached bill pass into law without his signature.

Because the amendment is the result of a compromise between Thomson and its sponsor, Rep. Leo Lessard (D-Dover), the governor is expected to sign it into law.

Yesterday, the senate passed the amendment by a voice vote. It guarantees the student trustee will rotate annually between the three campuses of the University System (Plymouth, Keene and UNH).

It authorizes the student caucus of the school whose turn it is to provide the trustee to nominate five students for the job. Two nominees must be graduates of New Hampshire secondary schools.

Sen. Robert F. Bossie (D & R-Manchester) cast the only negative vote.

The amendment was immediately sent over to the house, which was also in session. House Speaker Rep. George Roberts (R-Gilmanton) made it the last order of business. A voice vote at 6:30 p.m. passed the amendment and sent it to the governor.



Ragnar Arneson, one and a half, was waiting for a vacant pin ball machine yesterday at the MUB games room when photo editor Nick Novick caught his big baby blues.

"There were some 'no' votes in the house, but a clear strong majority was in favor of the amendment," said Lessard last night.

Lessard said Rep. John Gemmill (R & D-Hebron), chair-

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Registrar changes pre-registration

By Doug Lavin

Pre-registration has been changed from April 11-22 to April 25-May 4, according to Stephanie Thomas, University registrar.

The change is a result of complaints by department heads because of the lengthy time they were expected to advise students.

The time and room schedule will be made available to students on Monday, April 18, a week before the start of pre-registration.

Thomas hopes that under the new system, with pre-registration shortened to nine days, students will be able to get their necessary advising done before the actual pre-registration begins.

A second major change with pre-registration is that students will not be permitted to register for more than 18 credit hours.

"I suggested this to the scheduling committee in order to break the vicious cycle of students registering for more than 18 credits simply so they have a better chance of getting the courses they want," said Thomas.

The Registrar's Office conducted a study on last year's pre-registration and found that 5,500 students pre-registered for more than 16 credits, with 3,600 of these students pre-registering for more than 20 credit hours.

"It is a natural thing to do. It would have been the first thing I would have thought of if I was a student pre-registering," said Thomas.

Thomas said the majority of the students pre-registered for between 20 and 24 credit hours.

PRE-REGISTRATION, page 5

Mills approves plan for governing board

By Bernadette Mulkern

A Memorial Union Board of Directors will be established next semester to act as a governing board for setting policies and procedures for running the MUB.

Vice Provost for Student Affairs Richard Stevens presented his plans about the structuring and organizing of the Memorial Union and Student Activities area to student leaders yesterday after the plans were approved by UNH President Eugene Mills.

Much of Stevens' plans are taken from recommendations of a committee of students, faculty and staff appointed last October to study the Memorial Union and Student Activities area.

With the review committee's recommendations, Stevens proposed that the Board of Directors be made up of nine undergraduates, a graduate student, a faculty member, two members of the professional/administrative/technical staff (one of whom would be the director), an alumnus or alumna who is not employed by the University and a member of the operating staff.

The responsibilities of the Board of Directors include studying operations of the programs, activities and facilities, setting

policies for facilities within the MUB, approving budgets of the Memorial Union/Student Activities functional area, assessing student needs, screening candidates for professional staff positions within the Memorial Union and Student Activities and establishing policies.

There are three major areas covered in Stevens' proposal: governance of the MUB, the staffing for the MUB and student activities and the decisions to be made when a full-time director is hired.

Stevens proposes a staff of six PAT staff positions, a seventh position which may or may not be PAT and internships for graduate and undergraduate students.

The positions include the MUB/Student Activities director, assistant directors for programming, business affairs and program information, a coordinator of student activities, a Whittemore School of Business and Economics project food director, and a staff position for building operations and scheduling.

Stevens rejected the committee's recommendation to eliminate the position of department

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Students complain about local insurance company

By Bernadette Mulkern

Several UNH students have complained that the Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company, located on Main Street in Durham, uses selling tactics which are too pressuring and persistent when they solicit their CollegeMaster Policy.

The CollegeMaster plan is Fidelity Union Life's insurance policy especially designed for college seniors starting an insurance program.

"Pressure is relative," said Keith Wegener, divisional director for Fidelity Union Life in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. "It is internal."

"Students may look upon what we're doing as a rip-off because it's big business, and they call it pressure," said Wegener.

Helen Brinkerhoff, a senior journalism student, said a representative from the company called her and asked if he could talk to her. "His schpiel is geared for a four-year-old. I was insulted."

"He (a representative from Fidelity Union Life) said, 'it's not that you should feel indebted to your parents, but if something were to happen to you, you would leave them only the funeral payments.' He was trying to appeal

to you to almost make you feel guilty," said Brinkerhoff.

"He showed me a picture of a guy in a wheelchair and said, 'This could be you.' I felt pressured that I had to make a decision right then and there," said Brinkerhoff. "It was very grating."

"When you are dealing with the public, you are dealing with personalities," said Wegener.

An article in the March issue of Consumer Report, a consumer information magazine, attacked life insurance for college students and in particular, the Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company, for their CollegeMaster policy.

Consumer Report said Fidelity Union is using "bait-and-switch tactics on the nation's college

INSURANCE, page 4



Persons solicited by Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company are complaining of pressure sales pitches. (Matt Vita photo)

INSIDE



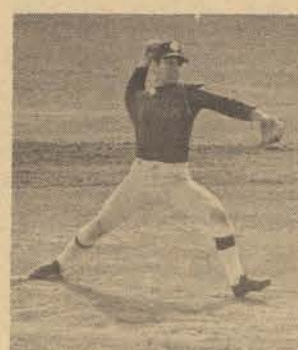
The hangover

UNH students seem to take pride in their drinking habits. How many, however, know how to deal with its famous sidekick--the hangover? Read about some methods on page 2.



Dance

UNH Dance Theater is currently performing at Johnson Theater. The dancers combine modern and classical dance to create an enjoyable performance. Read the story on page 14.



Baseball

The UNH baseball team got some bad breaks from the weather this week, as four games were postponed. However, the Cats did play Tuesday, beating top-ranked Boston College. See the story on page 20.

News Briefs

Meat poisoning

Contaminated meat purchased at the Shop 'N Save supermarket in Durham on March 25 caused at least three cases of illness. Several other customers returned the meat the following day for a cash refund.

The contamination was what one dissatisfied customer called an odor similar to burned fiberglass. The odor which permeated the meat was caused by fumes from a pine oil-base floor disinfectant.



The cleaner, Pine Sol, was used to clean the floors the previous night by a new employee. He did not know that another cleaner, approved by the Department of Agriculture is used to clean the floors.

Steve Scherer, a 22-year-old senior at UNH, experienced nausea and stomach pains from eating the "metallic-flavored" chopped beef he bought the same day. His roommates Mark Steeves and Tim Rogers were also stricken with illness.

The contamination was discovered approximately three hours after the meat was first exposed to the fumes. Three to four hundred dollars worth of the contaminated meat was removed from the shelves, according to Shop 'N Save general manager John DenBleyker.

Upon returning to the supermarket on April 4 to follow up on his complaint, Scherer was shown receipts showing more than \$80 had been refunded to customers. DenBleyker refuted this saying exact figures are not available.

No other illnesses were reported.

Open forum

University President Eugene Mills will hold another open forum meeting with any interested students on Tuesday, April 12 at 4 p.m. in the Fireplace Lounge of the MUB.

Mills invites all students to come and talk about any aspect of the University that is their mind.

'It is no time for mirth and laughter'

By Mike Kelly

Rudyard Kipling, a man who dearly loved to pickle his insides, once wrote of the hangover, "It is no time for mirth and laughter, the cold, grey dawn of the morning after."

Rudyard was right. There is no pain quite like the pain caused by two million dead brain cells rattling around in a head the size of the Astrodome.

Hangovers, like babies, may seem an unjust punishment for the enjoyment of a harmless pleasure. But they do occur. They are an unpleasant fact of life, like syphilis or Idi Amin.

All is not lost, however. There are ways of dealing with, and partially defeating the hangover. Cut out this article. Hang it on your wall next to your bed, so that you can read it without lifting your head from the pillow. One day it may save your life.

The first thing to remember about hangovers is that they can be prevented. There are ways to get pleasantly plastered and still avoid the morning after disaster.

Start with your choice of drinks. Beer gives a bad hangover, if drunk in sufficient quantity. But there are worse things than a beer hangover. Cheap red wine, bourbon, exotic mixed drinks, tequila, grain alcohol and sterno are all things to avoid taking in large amounts.

Mixing beer and hard liquor, or drinking such cleaning products as Ripple and M.D. 20/20, is tantamount to suicide.

There are other ways to ward off the hangover. Imagine it is four in the morning and you are preparing for bed after winning first prize in a tequila chugging competition. It is an effort to walk, much less think, but there are certain things that it pays for you to remember at this time.

It may seem foolish, but go to the bathroom and get a large jug

of cold water. Drink it. Refill it and take it to your bedside. Try not to spill too much of it. You will want it badly sometime in the early morning hours.

Find some aspirin. Take at least two. Some people take more. I generally take three, and a degenerate friend of mine takes up to eight—this is not recommended.

When you wake up ten hours later, you will undoubtedly still feel awful, but the aspirin and water will have defeated the worse of the mind-blowing headache.

Morning-after cures are at best only partially effective, but they are better than nothing. If you wake up feeling like Sylvester Stallone is using your head for a heavy bag, and a sumo wrestler is tap dancing on your stomach, you may as well resign yourself to misery. A lesser hangover can be dealt with, however.

Here are some of the more effective cures. The best by far, is of course, large amounts of the hair of the dog that chewed your head off. Send out someone you trust for a six pack of your favorite beer, put something low and soothing on the stereo, and stay in bed until things improve, which should be sometime in the late afternoon.

If you can get it, buy champagne instead of beer. It goes down easily, and the feeling of luxury will pick up your spirits tremendously.

If you must face reality, first take a long, very hot shower. Brush your teeth, even if the taste of toothpaste brings on waves of nausea. Don't shave. In your condition, you are likely to cut off your nose.

Stagger outside shielding your face. You don't want any impressionable young children to see you and decide to become teetotalers. If you can make it to

Effects of Title IX are becoming evident at UNH

Last Friday's issue of The New Hampshire outlined a new student grievance procedure which was a direct result of the Title IX Federal regulation barring sex discrimination in education. Title IX has also caused significant changes in the athletic programs and funds, a subject to be covered in an upcoming article. Today, The New Hampshire looks at the numerous changes that Title IX has brought about on this campus.

By Maureen O'Connell

Two honor societies have gone coed, no University publications can use the generic pronoun "he" to include both sexes and the questions regarding marital status on admission applications have been omitted.

These are not coincidences. They are a few of the changes the University has implemented to ensure discrimination on the basis of "sex, race, color, religion, national origin or handicap" does not exist at UNH.

Sex discrimination often occurs in admissions practices, counseling materials, financial aid awards and athletic programs, according to Title IX researchers.

In October, 1975, UNH began a self-evaluation to see if discrimination existed in any areas of the University. Several changes resulted.

Mortar Board, traditionally a female honor society and Senior Key a male honor society are now both coed.

"Our only concern with both societies going coed was that they might become duplicates of one another and eliminate the need for one," said John Bates, president of Senior Key. "But we realize now that the two groups are significantly different enough to prevent this."

All UNH publications have undergone an inspection and revision within the last four years.

Catalogues and pamphlets can no longer use the pronoun "he" to cover both sexes. Instead the word "student" or "persons" is used. In addition "chairperson" is now used instead of "chairman."

Every publication now includes

the statement assuring that no discrimination on the basis of "sex, race, color, religion, national origin or handicap" occurs at any level of the University.

"The language used has been the primary change in publications," said Emily Smith, director of publications at UNH. "We were always conscious of the need for an equal balance of men and women in pictures so there is no big change there."

Smith said the pictures must present the true existing situation.

"If we had five pictures of faculty we would not make three of them women faculty just to balance," she said. "We would not picture something that really isn't the case."

The New Hampshire is independent of University Publications.

Smith said during the first six months of the changes in wording there was opposition from some departments.

"I think that opposition came because we were trying to make the changes faster than the departments were ready to handle them," she said.

When University President Eugene Mills gave strong support to the changes all departments eventually complied.

"Now the correct wording comes almost instinctively," Smith said. "But we're still trying to pick up the bits and pieces in each year's undergraduate catalogues."

UNH Admission applications also reflect a change due to Title IX.

Previously, the applications included questions regarding a student's marital status, name of spouse, and the number and names of all children.

These three questions are now omitted on the basis that they may discriminate against married or pregnant females.

No changes in the number of male and females accepted to the University have occurred. The number has traditionally shown an equal balance.

"Our admissions policy has been a non-discriminating process," said Director of Admis-



Bonnie Newman

sions Eugene Savage. "It's really amazing how evenly distributed the male to female ratio is at UNH."

Savage said the balance is due to the varied nature of programs at UNH.

Dean of Students Bonnie Newman said, "One thing that Title IX has helped to do is to create a consciousness about human dignity. It's not just to improve the lot for women but will help men as well."

In the field of engineering and physical sciences across the nation, the female enrollment has historically been one per cent of the total. Within the last six years active efforts have been made in the UNH College of Engineering and Physical Sciences to recruit more women and to support them in the college.

The female enrollment in that school this year is 8 per cent and according to Dean Richard Davis the enrollment will be approximately 12 per cent for 1977-78.

"We've historically encouraged women," Davis said. "I think that the women's liberation movement and changing expectations have had a larger effect on increased enrollment than Title IX."

TITLE IX, page 5

Most trustees have good attendance

By Gary Langer

Minutes of the monthly meetings of the University System Board of Trustees show that 11 of the board's 25 trustees have had perfect attendance between March 20, 1976 and Feb. 18, 1977.

Gov. Meldrim Thomson has the worst attendance record for a trustee, having attended one meeting in the past year. Thomson's press aides declined to comment on his attendance at board meetings.

Robert Foster, publisher of the Dover newspaper Foster's Daily Democrat, has the second worst attendance record. Foster missed seven meetings during the past year.

Foster said his absences have "not at all" hindered his effectiveness as a trustee.

"We get a lot of material in the mail, and I try to attend as many meetings as possible," said Foster. He said that most of the trustees' work "is done in committees."

Foster said the absence of individual trustees does not interfere with the functioning of the board "because there is such a high percentage of attendance."

"Being absent certainly deprives a trustee of the interaction of the meetings," said trustee Paul Holloway, "but the board functions more on a committee basis. As a committee chairman, I'd rather have

trustees miss a board meeting than a committee meeting," he said. Holloway, who is chairman of the board's personnel committee, missed two meetings in the past year.

"The time and effort of the trustees, as compared with other boards and institutions, shows that they put in four to five times the extra time," said former trustee William Dunfey. Dunfey missed five meetings between March and December, 1976, when his term as a trustee expired.

"The real work is done in committee meetings," said Dunfey. He said trustee attendance at board and committee meetings is "exceptionally high."

Jere Chase, a trustee, said that "anytime anyone is absent you'd like to see them there, but it doesn't have a detrimental effect on the operation of the board."

"Anyone who misses meetings suffers," said Chase, "but on the whole I think the board has extremely good attendance."

Chase has not missed a meeting since his term began last June.

"I attend because I think it's important to make as many meetings as you can," said trustee D. Alan Rock. Rock, who has not missed any board meetings in the past year, would not comment on the absences of other trustees or the effect of those absences on the board.



Bottoms-up!

a restaurant, order at least two large glasses of ginger ale, the same of chilled tomato juice, and as much coffee as you can stomach.

When you get this all down, order something to eat, preferably something heavy like pancakes to soak up the poison in your poor, abused body. Never order anything fried.

This formula will make you feel a little better, or at least a little different. Other things that help are: more aspirin, a couple of nasal decongestant pills (such as Sinu-tab, or Contac) or a glass of raw eggs and Worcestershire sauce, well beaten.

There are more exotic and dubious cures. One well known campus no-mind swears by

HANGOVERS, page 5

Legislature to study slot machines

By Diane Breda

Prime backers of slot machines and casino gambling in New Hampshire said Wednesday night that casino gambling should be sent to interim study and slot machines should be the main concern of the legislature.

The House Regulated Revenues and Ways and Means Committees heard testimony on three types of gambling bills at a public hearing attended by 400 people on slot and casino gambling.

The two committees now must vote on the bills and report to the full house. That will probably happen next week.

Manchester lawyer William Craig speaking for the Four Seasons Assn., the organization promoting slot and casino gambling, said that all the facts are not known about casinos.

He said the number of slot machines, limited to two per location, should be controlled by the state and put under an existing commission such as the sweepstakes commission.

Craig said that House Bill 547 to establish state operated casinos and state controlled slot machines "is an alternative to



Speaker of the House George Roberts said Wednesday night at a public hearing on casino gambling and slot machines that "we don't need criminal money." (Steven Morrison photo)

broad-based taxes and a way to present the question of such gambling to the people and let them decide if they want it."

The bill provides a state-wide referendum for casino gambling and local referenda for slot machines.

Craig said, "I've heard that slot and casino gambling will

bring an undesirable element to the state of New Hampshire. I've heard such arguments on liquor in restaurants and on drugs. House Bill 547 will provide strict control over all operations. Bad gambling is not controlled. In New Hampshire, the gambling would be controlled."

Both House Bill 547 and 576 on gambling are primarily concerned with raising the state's revenue. Rep. Joseph Cote (D-Manchester) said, "New Hampshire cannot be compared to Nevada, New Jersey or Puerto Rico."

He said, "Here in New Hampshire gambling is a universal instinct. If this bill were to pass we could give our state workers a \$25 a week increase. With this bill a person can have fun at the same time they help their government."

The third gambling bill, House Bill 516, is not designed to bring significant money to the state, but rather to allow certain non-profit organizations to operate amusement machines in the state.

The impressive list of opponents to the three bills include: Atty. Gen. David Souter, former Atty. Gen. Warren Rudman, House Speaker George Roberts (R-Gilmanton), House Minority Leader Chris Spirou (D-Manchester), and Minority Whip Ernest Coutermarsh (D-Nashua).

Roberts said, "We have become more and more dependant on gambling. But, we still can't afford that type of gambling. We need money, but I don't think we need criminal money."

GAMBLING, page 18

Committee votes to up drinking age to 19

By Diane Breda

The New Hampshire House Regulated Revenues Committee voted 9-8 this week to increase the minimum age for purchase, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages from 18 to 19 years.

Chairman Wilfred Cunningham (R-Hampton) broke a tie vote by voting in favor of the bill. The bill with amendment raises the drinking age to 19 and includes a grandfather clause which says those now 18 will not be affected by the change.

The bill must now be voted on by the full House. The date of the vote has not yet been scheduled.

The grandfather clause also says that 18-year-olds working in restaurants and lounges will not be affected. If passed, the law will go into effect Jan. 1, 1978.

Cunningham later said, "I voted in favor of the bill because if it saves one life it's worth it."

Two hearings were held on the bill with almost 200 people testifying. The minority said the bill discriminates against one section of the adult community. They believe raising the teenage drinking age will not solve the problem.

Director of New Hampshire's State Police Col. Paul Doyon said at one of the hearings he was in support of the bill to ensure highway safety. "I feel as a law enforcement officer that the increase is a necessity based on the highway car accidents."

Doyon cited statistics that the 16-18 age group is predominant for drunken driving.

DRINKING, page 16

Area II refused alcohol permit

By Tim Donovan

UNH President Eugene Mills has denied an alcohol permit to the Area II presidents' council for a beer tent at the area's spring carnival.

According to Hugh McQueen, chairman of the presidents' council, Mills will meet with the council in the near future. Profits from the tent would be donated to charity.

"I think it's kind of strange he (Mills) has only issued two permits: one for UNH alumni and one for friends of UNH hockey," said McQueen. The council is composed of the presidents of each of the area dorms.

Alcohol policies and regulations from the UNH Policy Manual prohibit the University president from granting permission for "alcohol at athletic events," Snively Arena, the Field House, "hallways or other public areas."

"It was my refusal," said Phyllis Forbes, assistant to the president. "We, the president (Mills) and his staff, decided not to allow alcohol to be used in beer tents and out-door activities and functions which are essentially fund raising."

"The president regulates alcohol in all areas of campus with the exception of the MUB and residence halls," said Forbes. "The director of the MUB and the director of the residence halls are in charge of those areas. This campus is not open to alcohol."

Forbes said tailgating by alumni and others at football games is not permitted. "It's not something you can easily control. Alcohol is socially accepted and is socially expected," said Forbes.

The permit to Friends of UNH Hockey was "an exception," according to Forbes. "Next semester the Alumni Center will be built and they'll hold their affairs there."

"It's really biased as hell," said McQueen.

Members of the Area II presidents' council originally charged that the CAB (Concerned About Booze) group at UNH influenced Mills' decision and alcohol policy on campus. "There were a few members of the president's council who thought it might have something to do with it," said McQueen.



Bob Gallo

McQueen and Bob Gallo, assistant dean of students and a member of CAB, met last week to discuss CAB's involvement. "I cannot see any connection" between CAB "and what's being handed down now," said McQueen.

According to a statement by CAB, their goal "is to raise the level of awareness about alcohol at UNH and to effect the attitudes that make alcohol so pervasive a presence among us." Gallo said the group would not attempt to change University alcohol policy.

Dave Wolohojian, president of the Hunter Hall council, contends policy has been indirectly influenced by the concern raised by CAB. "They (CAB) should suggest something positive. Why was it so hard for us to rent Snively for hockey? Why can't the Field House stay open later on a Friday night?"

"Right now there aren't any alternatives to alcohol," said Wolohojian.

"This is policy," said Forbes. "Having a group, a concerned group, has certainly kept it in front of us. Two weeks ago we reaffirmed those working guidelines. Alcohol is a problem."

The University Senate established the policy according to Forbes.

Indecent exposure complaints prompt investigation by police

By Mark Pridham

UNH Police Department is investigating a series of indecent exposure complaints, incidents of "public lewdness" and at least six separate complaints from female students of a male who has watched them in the shower and lifted the curtains, according to Lt. Lloyd Wood of the UNH Police Dept.

The indecent exposure complaints—numbering at least six in the past two weeks—have occurred mainly in UNH's Dimond Library.

A male, whom Wood refused to identify, was recently "caught exposing himself in the Field House." He has not yet been charged with a crime, according to Wood.

Wood, a seven year veteran of the force and UNH graduate said the latest incident of "the shower curtain guy," as he calls him, occurred in McLaughlin Hall, a woman's dormitory.

"A girl was in the shower; a guy came in and was watching her. She said she felt she was being watched through the curtains. Next, the guy walked over, pulled open the curtains, then excused himself and left."

Wood said he has one particular suspect in mind—a male who is not a UNH student—who was recently questioned for loitering in the area of a woman's dormitory.

Wood, who revealed several photographs of the suspect says he matches a police composite drawing and the description of many of the women involved in the complaints.

He has a large build, is overweight with black-rimmed glasses and a large, distinctive nose.

Plainclothes detectives, uniformed officers from the UNH Police force, UNH safety officers

and members of the library staff are investigating the incidents and circulating through the library in an effort to curb instances of indecent exposure.

According to Wood, the police believe the majority of the indecent exposure incidents can be traced to a single individual—a male, whose description seems to match that given by four female students on separate occasions.

He does not think the "shower curtain guy" is responsible for the series of indecent exposure complaints.

The suspect, described as a white male, five feet eight inches, 140 pounds with a medium build, reportedly has exposed himself and masturbated in front of several women in the library, according to Wood.

Wood said three of the woman who made complaints described the male as "wearing worn-out jeans, hiking boots and having long, scraggly hair."

Wood said he and other members of the force are investigating each incident in an effort to "work out a pattern" for the incidents. "All inquiries, witnesses and names are completely confidential," he said.

"Anyone who publicly exhibits himself or masturbates in the library has a definite problem. This is not a practical joke, like streaking around campus," said Wood. "There's a whole psychology to it."

In his previous experience in arresting people for indecent exposure, Wood said they are usually "too shy to fulfill their needs and too shy to say, 'I need help.'"

Although there have been no arrests since the beginning of the semester, there have been "lots

of reports and a few people have been caught," he said.

In the same period last year, from January to April, two arrests were made for indecent exposure.

Wood said there is no one way to deal with a person who publicly exposes himself. He said he did not know if exhibitionists were physically dangerous or in the same category as rapists. "Most seem to be the timid and sensitive type," he said.

"I remember one instance where a girl saw the guy (who exposed himself) for the second time. It happened in the library, and when she saw him, she called him a son of a bitch, ran after him and tackled him to the ground."

"When the guy tried to get away, some football players helped her and we were able to remove him from the building."

Wood said he is convinced that all instances of "the shower curtain guy" and exhibitionists have not been reported. "Just as I'm convinced that not all rapes and thefts are reported," he said.

He said those responsible for the incidents are "usually persons with a lot of other problems. We don't stay frustrated in one small area of our lives."

"Arrests are not my thrill," said Wood. "My primary concern is that the girl down the hall can take a shower without being disturbed. I'm not asking students to be police officers. We're just looking for help through descriptions, license plates and other information."

Wood advised those who have information in either of the two cases to call the Durham Police at 862-1427.

"These people need help," said Wood. "And the sooner the better."

Insurance

INSURANCE

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campuses." The article said the CollegeMaster is a "gimmicky high cost product that has proved a gold mine for the company and a financial albatross for many of its young buyers."

"There are no facts in this article," said Wegener.

Doug Cardin, a senior business major and business manager for *The New Hampshire*, went for an interview with the company.

"It was this long presentation where they asked questions like, 'What will you leave your parents if you were killed?' I said my car, clothes, boat, and she (the agent) wrote down 'grief.'"

"She asked, 'Can you make your own decisions?' and they word it in such a way you do say yes," said Cardin.

"She asked if they could sign me up and when I said I didn't know, she said 'Do you want to leave your parents nothing but grief when you die?'"

"When I was leaving, she said, 'I'm really going to worry about you, Doug. I can't watch you cross the street. I'm afraid you'll be hit by a truck.'"

"Our basic goal," said Wegener, "is to have college seniors buy life insurance as soon as possible, no matter what type."

"The majority of college seniors don't know they might need life insurance," he said.

"The CollegeMaster is designed so a person can guarantee themselves future insurability by taking advantage of the deferred premium," said Wegener. Fidelity Union loans the first year's premium to the student and it has to be paid back with eight per cent interest in five years.

"We assume a college senior can't afford to make the first premium."

"We all feel very strongly that college seniors should guarantee themselves," said Wegener.

Gary Schaefer, a senior Zoology major, said an agent from Fidelity Union approached him when he was walking to class. "He asked me if I was a senior or a grad student. I made an appointment to go down a week later to the office to talk."

"He went over the reasons for life insurance, what it does and what it covers," said Schaefer. When the agent finished, "I said no and he started applying the pressure. It was the kind of thing that if I didn't buy it, I wasn't concerned about my friends and family."

Schaefer said he made plans to go back the next day after calling his father. "He (the agent) said he could respect my wishes to go home to talk to my father, but he said, 'One of the reasons we go to college students is because they are mature enough to make their decisions themselves.'"

Jack Fenner, an agent for the Profile Insurance Company in Portsmouth, said buying life insurance is the "least problem of a college student."

According to Fenner, a company with a college policy makes it easy for students to make payments at first, but it becomes more expensive later on in life. "They make it attractive at first," he said. "Only a few companies attempt to do this."

"The only reason a student might buy it is to protect their insurability. Chances are you'll need life insurance later," said Fenner.

Fenner said if a student has a dangerous occupation or a health problem which would make it harder for that person to get life insurance later, the student might want to start a policy in college.

Fenner said there was no great savings by starting in this particular age group. "It is just peanuts in savings," he said.

Roger Turgeon, a political science and economics major said Fidelity Union Life used "much more pressure than other insurance companies."

Turgeon said he has a policy with another company. "They (the other company) weren't pushy. They said, 'Just call us when you're ready.'"

Fidelity Union Life "sent a letter and followed it up with a phone call," said Turgeon. "I told him (the agent) I already had life insurance and I didn't need any more. He said he wanted to come over."

"Before he started he wanted to know if we could give a definite yes or no when he finished. I finally said I'll give you a definite decision tonight."

"The presentation gave a nice rosy picture and didn't show any drawbacks. I'm surprised I was tempted to put up the extra money when I had no need for the life insurance," said Turgeon.

Wegener defended the agents persistence in setting up interviews with students. "We want to give every senior the opportunity to look at our products," he said.

Steve Friedberg, a senior, said he was called three times by the company. "I told them I wasn't interested."

"(One of the agents) called me up and I asked for a tangible piece of paper to compare the policy (to other policies) and to review it with my father or my father's attorney. It (the interview) came to a sudden halt. The only piece of literature was a picture booklet which doesn't say

a thing about the policy. It was geared to a kindergartener," said Friedberg.

"If it was that good, the printing would sell itself," said Friedberg.

"To get a policy you have to apply for it and when it is issued it is your personal property," said Richard Huss, an agent for Fidelity Union Life. "That's insurance, that's not unique to us."

"Insurance is the most strictly regulated business in the world," said Huss.

Brad Dutton, an agent for the insurance company, said they normally show a \$15,000 CollegeMaster Policy to students. "This is about \$6 a week," said Dutton.

"The student gets a basic program started and systematically adds to it no matter what happens in health or occupation," said Dutton.

The amount of the premium depends on age, health, occupation and activities of the client.

Members of the company say it is best for college students to buy insurance as seniors because they are better risks and therefore can buy it cheaper than later on.

Richard Huss said that five Fidelity Union Life insurance agents are UNH graduates. "We're not going to go screwing people out of stuff," he said.

David Beauman, an agent for Allstate Life Insurance Company in Portsmouth, said Allstate has no policy designed for college seniors. "We try to match up the policy to the individual and not have a blanket policy."

"First we discuss if they need it at all, and then if they do, what type," said Beauman. "I've told many people that they have no need for life insurance at all."

"People don't buy life insurance because they need it," said Wegener. "They buy it and pray to God they won't need it."

Michael Collins, the president of Fidelity Union Life, disagreed with the information in the Consumer Report article. "The cost

INSURANCE, page 18

Adopt Me

Stands for the new services we are making available to UNH employees.

Automatic:

Deposit Of paychecks and Transfers are much easier

come in or call today & let us explain how you too can adopt our convenient plans for automatic paycheck deposits & automatic transfers to your savings and loan accounts.

THE DURHAM TRUST COMPANY BANK

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AAUP CHAPTERS HAVE GAINED THROUGH COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

paid advertisement

*University of Connecticut-

21.5 per cent compensation increase in first 2 year contract just negotiated.

*University of Rhode Island-

Annual salary increases since 1971 have been 8 per cent, 10 per cent, 9 per cent, 3 per cent, & 8.9 per cent.

*Temple University-

Annual salary increases since 1973 have been 6.2 per cent, 11.5 per cent, 13.5 per cent 8.5 per cent, & 7.5 per cent.

Meanwhile at UNH-

Enrollment increases, administrative costs soar, and faculty purchasing power continues its six-year decline.

VOTE AAUP on April 26 & 27.

Title IX

TITLE IX

continued from page 2

The impact of Title IX has carried over into other areas and caused re-examination.

The Counseling and Testing center is re-evaluating their test materials for a possible sex bias.

Last year the dorms in the quad of Area II were made coed, partly so that both sexes could have access to the lowest priced housing.

The procedures used in awarding graduate assistants, scholarships and fellowships are being reviewed.

Through continuing changes and review, UNH should be in total compliance of Title IX regulations by July 21, 1978, according to the UNH affirmative action office.

Hangovers

HANGOVERS

continued from page 2

nitrous oxide, commonly known as laughing gas. It does nothing to ease the pain, but after a couple of whiffs you don't care about it anymore. This one isn't recommended.

After all of this, you may still feel ominously suicidal. But with a determinedly cheerful attitude, and a little luck, you may find yourself feeling well enough to consider forgetting your promise never to drink again.

Although it may seem that the pleasure was hardly worth the pain, always remember, "Tis better to have drunk, and lost, than never to have drunk at all.

Thomas

PRE-REGISTRATION

continued from page 1

One student signed up for 44 credit hours. "We felt this had to stop," Thomas said.

The only exception will be provided to those students who need the 20 semester hours to graduate that semester. If this is the case, a petition must be filed with the registrar's office for consideration.

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Shirts Blue-Work
40's Dresses - Blazers
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Suede - Leather Jackets
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PLUS MUCH MORE

This week's specials

Mon. April 11 - Sun., April 17

1 egg, toast, homefries

Tea or coffee

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on a sesame bun

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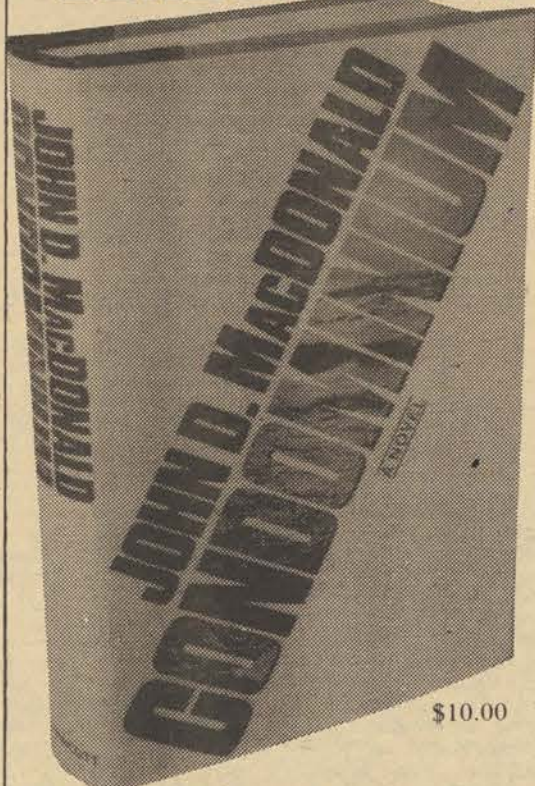
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Everyone dreams of a place in the sun. High-rolling developer Marty Liss has made millions packaging and merchandising that dream. For the residents of Golden Sands condominium the dream is becoming a nightmare. The monthly assessment for each apartment is nearly double the figure in the prospectus. Standard services have become costly extras. The surly manager has an appetite for women, no taste for work, and an iron-clad contract. The manicured exterior of Golden Sands conceals a tangle of restless marriages and unsatisfied hungers. And all the while the young get fat on the dreams of the old.

As a mutinous mood begins to build among the residents, one of them, a retired civil engineer, is examining the way the condominiums on Fiddler Key have been built. Construction was his business and he doesn't like what he sees. If a hurricane were to strike the key, the jerrybuilt condos there would collapse like so many houses of cards.

As this novel races toward its high-velocity climax, the apartment owners organize to take on the money manipulators. But the stage is barely set for the skirmish when Hurricane Ella begins its inexorable movement toward the Gulf keys.

campus calendar

FRIDAY, April 8

MEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE LACROSSE: Cowell Stadium, 3 p.m.

CHEM ENGINEERING LECTURE: "Fine Particle Characterization," Hecter Cochrane, Cabot Corp., 310 Kingsbury, 4-5 p.m.

UNIVERSITY DANCE THEATER: Jazz-modern ballet, Johnson Theater, 8 p.m. Students \$2.50; General \$3.

RENAISSANCE CONCERT: Performance by Collegium Musicum, Canzona, & UNH Trombone Quartet; Scudder Gallery, PCAC, 8 p.m.

MUB PUB: "Lunch at the Dump," 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 9

MEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK: MIT & Bates, Cowell Stadium, 12 p.m.

RECITAL: Velna Roy, flute; Bratton Room, PCAC, 3 p.m.

UNIVERSITY DANCE THEATER: Jazz-modern ballet, Johnson Theater, 8 p.m. Students \$2.50; General \$3.

MUB PUB: "Lunch at the Dump," 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 10

CHAMBER MUSIC RECITAL: With Faculty Woodwind Quintet, Ruth Edwards - piano, Ben Clinesmith - cello; Johnson Theater, 8 p.m.

MUSO CONCERT: Joan Armatrading, British songwriter/performer; Granite State Room, MUB, 8 p.m. Student tickets \$3; Non-students \$4.

MUB PUB: Easter Sunday with Rick Bean, 8 p.m.

MONDAY, April 11

PRINT SALE: Exhibit & sale of original graphic art. Major works: by early & modern masters, sponsored by Student Activities; East-West Lounge, MUB, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

MEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE LACROSSE: BC, Cowell Stadium, 3 p.m.

UNIVERSITY CHILDREN'S THEATER: Bonanza Week, Hennessy Theater, 4 p.m. Admission 75 cents.

MUB PUB: Audition, "Calico Band," 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 12

FACULTY-STAFF GOURMET BREAKFAST: Sponsored by Hotel Admin. Program, Granite State Room, MUB, 7-9 a.m. Admission \$2.

PRINT SALE: Exhibit & sale of original graphic art, sponsored by Student Activities, East-West Lounge, MUB, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

HUMANITIES LECTURE: "Four Centuries of Opera," S. Anthony Caldwell, English Dept.; Richards Auditorium, Murkland, 11 a.m.

UNDERGRAD PHYSICS SEMINAR: "The Role of Experiment in Physics," William Webber, Howes Auditorium, Demeritt, 12-1 p.m.

MUSO/SENIOR KEY PRESENT: Michael Gazzaniga on "Splitting the Mind," sequel to last semester's "Surgery of the Brain." Exploration of psychological aspects of splitting the brain to treat epilepsy. Strafford Rm., MUB, 8 p.m.

POTENTIAL RELEASED VIDEO SERIES: George Emery speaks out on clearing the subconscious mind; Commuter Lounge, MUB, 8 p.m.

MUB PUB: Pub Talent Show, 8 p.m.

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SUMMER JOBS AVAILABLE

MAYHEM, a year round educational and behavioral program for N.H. boys from low income and welfare families, is seeking college students for employment as staff in its summer residential component. We have openings for hiking/camping, athletic director, arts/crafts, tent counselor, infirmary (nurse or EMT), boating, maintenance man, and cook. All positions are for 9 weeks in June, July, and August. Salary negotiable (preference given to those who qualify for summer college work/study grants. Apply at financial aid work/study office), plus room and board. If you are self sufficient, knowledgeable in camp and athletic skills, unafraid of hard work in a physically primitive island environment, and above all interested in helping boys who are less fortunate than yourself, please write for details and application to:

MAYHEM
P.O. Box 127
Bristol, NH 03222

editorial

Our rank and file

As students at the University of New Hampshire, we should oppose the unionization of our teachers. Indications from the situation brewing here as well as precedents at schools already unionized show students stand to lose more than may be gained.

Here in Durham, the adversary relationship between administration and faculty is already taking shape. Charges are being traded back and forth before a bargaining table is put between the two groups. It will be the same, probably worse, once that table is brought out.

Perhaps faculty will benefit from unionizing. They will probably make more money. They likely will obtain more say in decision-making. They will get the guarantees that the collective bargaining proponents among the faculty so often say they need.

But what will be the costs? In union negotiations, nothing is given without something taken away. Give and take. That is what negotiating is.

To give the faculty higher salaries, more money will be taken from students. That means tuition and/or fee increases. The state will not pay for negotiated raises. That is certain. It does not have the money.

It can come from money redirected from a heavy administration say the collective bargaining proponents. Where? We have asked that question of every leading pro-union faculty member. None have given specifics. One says he cannot because he will be violating the bargaining law. That is as close to a real answer as we have received. It is probably the best answer we will ever receive.

That brings up another problem, perhaps the most disturbing one of all--the atmosphere collec-

tive bargaining will create at the University of New Hampshire.

Soon our teachers will no longer stand upon their ideas, opinions and ideals. Instead, they will hide behind laws, bargaining agents, contract specifics and chapter by-laws, all in good faith, of course.

Collective bargaining proponents at UNH are fond of pointing toward the University of Rhode Island as being similar to our institution. Look at URI, they say. We will be a lot like them.

We looked at URI firsthand. We did not like what we saw. There are eight unions on that campus. Teachers are not referred to as faculty. They are the rank and file.

What's in a term? After all, it is only a collection of letters. But the meaning, the connotation, is disturbing, for it reflects an attitude. Faculty is looked up to. Rank and file is looked down upon.

At URI, the faculty make more money. But a few who wanted to donate their time to teaching in unique and stimulating semester break courses were not allowed to by their union. The faculty's union kept students from the enrichment those courses would have provided. No teachers, no courses.

And students had no say in that decision whatsoever. We would be similar to that institution, say collective bargaining proponents here.

Our faculty want more decision-making power. They largely compose the Resources Task Force, but they want a guarantee. They are getting a majority in University governance, but they want a guarantee. They will soon be obtaining a grievance procedure, but they want a guarantee.

We will soon be graduating after investing over \$14,000 in our education so we can obtain a good job. We would love a guarantee.

From five to 25 hours a week we place our minds, our souls, our beings in the hands of our teachers who we hope are giving us the best education possible. To give so much, to leave so much vulnerable in the hands of others, does not that deserve a guarantee?

Why, after working so hard for the long years it takes to obtain a Ph.D, undertaking the risks involved, the mere chance of success, the pain of sticking it out, do our teachers decide they need a guarantee?

Reaching that plateau should not mean they deserve one. It should mean that they are resourceful enough, intelligent enough, creative enough and successful enough to be able to deal without one.

No, it is us, the students, who could use a few guarantees. We have no tenure to protect us. We exist here on our own merits. Study hard, and maybe, just maybe, success will come. Slack off, become lazy, and we will fail. That is the only guarantee we have.

It will not be the end of the world if our teachers vote for collective bargaining on the 26th and 27th. Education will go on at the University of New Hampshire.

And it will be better, say those in favor of unionization. Why? Because the faculty will be better paid. They will be happier, and thus will teach better.

Perhaps we are naive. But if it takes more money, more decision-making power, more guarantees to make our teachers teach better--those things instead of the love and pride of passing on knowledge, of educating--then they are no longer our teachers, our faculty. They are our rank and file.

letters

Reaction

To the Editor:

It was disappointing to see the editor of *The New Hampshire* misinterpret Student Caucus members' reactions last Sunday night. Did it ever occur to the editor that the Student Caucus members might be growing impatient with the shuttling, running around, and general disruption being caused throughout the discussion by the Editor himself? It seems to me that if a person is going to participate in a program, as the editor did, he should have the common courtesy to sit still while the program is going on.

Personally, as a participating member in Sunday's Caucus meeting, and as the Chairman of the Collective Bargaining Committee of the Student Caucus, I feel the Caucus' reaction to the collective bargaining discussion on Sunday night was the finest reaction in terms of Caucus members' attention to the speakers, grasping what the speakers had to say, and asking pertinent questions, that I have observed, while being a member of the Caucus.

Furthermore, if one asked the four faculty members who spoke Sunday night whether the Student Caucus members seemed impatient during the collective bargaining discussion, I am sure they would have commented on the great attention paid to them while they spoke, the large number of questions asked by Caucus mem-

bers, and the fact that the program ran over half an hour, due to so many questions. I think they would have indicated that they spoke to an attentive, concerned group, not an impatient one.

Philip Brouillard
Area III Senator
612 Williamson Hall

Thanks

To the Editor:

I would like to thank Professor Meeker, Dr. Desrosiers, Dr. Halley and Professor Jenks for speaking to the members of the Student Caucus and other students at Sunday night's Student Caucus meeting concerning the issues of collective bargaining.

The Student Caucus appreciates the fact these professors were willing to share their opinions with the students. Several student senators and other students have done research in the area of collective bargaining, but few of us have had the opportunity to hear the issues and arguments in such a concise presentation.

The Student Caucus realizes that collective bargaining, if it is brought to UNH, will have a significant impact on the relationship between the faculty and the administration. A shift in the relationship between these two University community groups cannot help but have an impact on the third University group: the students. For this reason, it is important that students become informed about the changes that collective bargaining can have on student-faculty and student-administration relations.

I would like to commend *The New Hampshire* on the amount of coverage that it has given to collective bargaining. However, I feel that *The New Hampshire* editorial on Tuesday, April 5 was unfair in its suggestion that other students have not also shown an interest in collective bargaining. In particular, the statement that student caucus members are "impatient" with and "disinterested" in collective bargaining is unfounded. It was the Student Caucus who approached the four faculty members (and many others) to provide information on current views of the issue, an event that *The New Hampshire* gave a good deal of coverage. The presentation, which was scheduled to last for one and one half hours was concluded at the end of two hours in deference to the faculty members who had been invited, despite the fact that there were still students who had questions.

The Student Government has developed contacts with other New England state colleges to discuss, among other things, the issues and problems involved in collective bargaining. Student senators have also been trying to address the possibility that, should collective bargaining be accepted by the UNH faculty, students could participate in the bargaining process as they do in Maine and Oregon.

Student senator Phil Brouillard has reported to the Student Caucus concerning his research into collective bargaining and his conducting of interviews with several faculty at the University concerning their stand on the issue.

These facts should indicate that the Student Caucus has not been letting the issue of collective bargaining slide by and that the Student Caucus is indeed interested in the question of collective bargaining.

I would hope that both *The New Hampshire* and the Student Caucus will continue their attempts to inform and involve students in the question of collective bargaining, particularly between now and the time that the faculty vote on the issue on April 26 and 27. The pages of *The New Hampshire* would be put to much better use if they provided the student body with more information on collective bargaining rather than unfairly criticizing the Student Caucus.

Madalyn Quinlan
Chairperson Pro-tem of the Student Caucus

Wisconsin

An Open Letter to President Mills:

Last weekend, both the University of New Hampshire and the University of Wisconsin were privileged to be two of the participants at the NCAA Hockey Tournament in Detroit. In a tremendously exciting game Friday night, Wisconsin was able to pull off an overtime win, while New Hampshire suffered a heartbreaking defeat.

We from Wisconsin were very fortunate and pleased to win the entire tournament and the national title. But, in addition, many of us from Wisconsin feel we were very fortunate to have made reservations at the same motel as most of the fans from New Hampshire. The purpose of this letter is simply to let you and all of the friends of New Hampshire hockey, know that we in Wisconsin certainly enjoyed meeting many of your loyal fans. We were particularly impressed with their friendship and, especially, their

About Letters

The New Hampshire accepts all responsible letters to the editor and prints them as space allows, but cannot guarantee the inclusion of any letter.

All letters must be typed, double spaced and a maximum of 500 words in order to be printed. All letters are subject to minor editing. Final decisions on letters are the editor's.

Mail letters to: The Editor, *The New Hampshire*, Room 151, Memorial Union Building, UNH, Durham, N.H. 03824.

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Gary Langer

Two reasons to unionize

"There are two reasons," University Chancellor Bruce Poulton said last week, "why a faculty will unionize. One is governance, the other is economics."

Repeated interviews with union officials, faculty members, administrators and trustees seem to bear out Poulton's comment. The questions and problems they raise can be directly related to either money or who decides what is done with it.

The question of economics at UNH is a bleak one indeed. As long as the residents of New Hampshire see fit to elect public officials who will avoid state taxes (and hence state services) at any expense, UNH will be sorely strapped financially.

This is a problem faced by faculty, students, administrators and trustees alike. It is a problem that is, simply, out of our hands. A union, as hard as it tries, will get no more money from the state. As Professor Bennett Foster put it, "If they think they're going to squeeze blood out of a turnip, they're nuts."

The only place left for a union to get the increased salaries that union officials are talking about is from the students.

Trustee Paul Holloway said last week that the most recent tuition increase (\$390 for out-of-state students and \$100 for in-staters) went entirely to salary increases.

Poulton said that over the past two years faculty salaries at UNH have increased 16 per cent and benefits have gone up seven per cent.

Still, a union could easily demand wage increments. And the trustees, reluctant as they are to raise tuition again (it's already one of the nation's highest for a state school) may be forced to provide those raises.

Another tuition increase would not only hurt students. Coupled with the recent cutbacks in expenditures we have been experiencing (\$700,000 was cut from UNH at the end of this biennium), the result of another tuition increase would be to severely damage the quality and appeal of UNH as an institute of higher education.

The governance question, while equally important, is perhaps a bit farther removed from most students.

If the faculty obtain greater say in academic issues through an academic senate, the students can only stand to lose some say in such issues.

If, through unionization, the faculty obtains even more input into administrative as well as academic matters, once again the students stand to lose. An administration strapped by faculty demands will have its hands full. The administration's concerns for the proposals of a comparatively powerless student body could only lessen.

If these arguments against unionization, from a student's point of view, are not enough, then the rigidity and tension in faculty/administration relations that is necessarily resultant from unionization is the clincher.

The antagonistic, adversarial, we-they relationship that a union would bring to faculty and administrators at UNH could only have a detrimental effect on students.

We would find ourselves caught in the middle of a constant jockeying for power between these groups. Our school could become a verbal battleground, with the students as the battlements.

In terms of tuition, academic quality, student input, collegiality and a cohesive, academic atmosphere, should the faculty decide to unionize, the students of UNH can only lose.

sportsmanship after the very heart-breaking loss.

For what it's worth, we want you to know that in the hearts of most Wisconsin fans, you and New Hampshire hockey will always hold a rather soft spot. Whenever sports can produce the good friendships which were achieved last weekend in Detroit, then certainly sports are worthwhile. As many of the New Hampshire fans told us, they hope to see both Wisconsin and UNH back next year when UNH will defeat Wisconsin. Obviously, we don't concur with the bit about defeating Wisconsin, but we certainly hope that both of us can renew our friendships again in 1978.

A number of Wisconsin fans wanted to let you know how proud you can be of not only your team, but your fans.

STEVE GUNDERSON
State Representative
91st Assembly District
Madison, Wisconsin

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Monday thru Friday

862-2483 Call in order before 10:00 A.M.

Deli Sandwiches w/lettuce, pickles & chips

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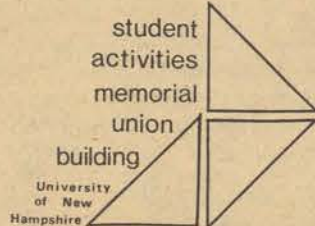
Beverages

milk .30

coffee .30

canned soda .35

CASH ONLY



Student Activities Programming Workshops

Tuesday, April 12 and
Thursday, April 14
7:00 to 10:00 pm

Last day to sign up for these FREE workshops-today, april 8 - in the Student Activities Programming Office, room 126, MUB.

CHANGES IN PRE-REGISTRATION

PRE-REGISTRATION FOR FALL SEMESTER 1977-78
WILL BE HELD FROM APRIL 25 TO MAY 4.

STUDENTS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO PRE-REGISTER FOR MORE THAN 18 CREDITS. IF A FIFTH COURSE IS DESIRED IT CAN BE PICKED UP BY ADD CARD DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF CLASSES.

Time and Room Schedules and undergraduate catalogues will be available in the Registrar's Office on Monday, April 18, so that students will have the time to carefully choose their courses and meet with advisers.

All undeclared Liberal Arts students must obtain an adviser's signature from the staff at the Murkland Hall advising center. These pre-registration forms can be approved between April 18 and May 4.

notices

General

HUMAN SEXUALITY OPEN STAFF MEETING: Presentation on issues in sexuality by Marie Hoffman, exploration of workshop skills & personal growth, open to all. Tuesday, April 12, from 1-3 p.m., Hood House, Sun Room.

MUSO/LIBERTARIAN ALLIANCE PRESENT: Andrew Melechinsky, "troublemaker" and "patriot" on "Fighting for the Bill of Rights," Monday, April 11, at 8:30 p.m., Sullivan Room, MUB.

STUDENT ADMISSION REP PROGRAM: Applications are now available in Admissions Office for those interested in applying for the "Rep" Program. Applications must be returned to Admissions Office, T-Hall, by Friday, April 15. There will be a general informational meeting Monday, April 11, at 4:30, Merrimack room, MUB.

ACADEMIC

MASS STATE SCHOLARSHIP RENEWAL APPLICANTS: Recipients of 1976-77 Mass State Scholarships, must, for renewal consideration, submit by May 15, 1977 a 1977-78 PCS or FAF to CSS with "Mass State Scholarship Program-0558" indicated on the PCS or FAF. No renewal card applications will be used for 1977-78. Mass will not accept or process any PCS/FAF which is not submitted directly to the CSS in Princeton.

ARUNDEL PROGRAM: Students interested in studying in Arundel, England for Fall, 1977, should attend an organizational meeting Monday, April 11, from 5-6:30 p.m., Richards Auditorium, Murkland.

CAREER

TEACHING CAREER DROP-IN: Informal sessions for those who would like to explore careers in education... teaching, counseling, administration; Monday, April 11, at 6:30 p.m., Career Planning & Placement, 203 Huddleston.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

4H COLLEGIATE CLUB MEETING: Discuss weekend with Main 4H, Spring Activities & National Conference; Monday, April 11, at 8 p.m., Fairchild Lounge.

REC & PARKS SOCIETY SPRING BEACH PARTY: All Rec & Parks majors invited, sign up at R & P Office, Hewitt Hall. Food, beverage & good times; Sunday, May 8, at 1 p.m., Odiorn Point, Rt. 1A. Rain date, the following Sunday. Admission \$1.

CLUB SPORTS

MEN'S VOLLEY BALL: Sunday, April 10, at 7 p.m., NH Hall Gym.

TAE KWON DO: Demonstration, Monday, April 11, at 6 p.m., Strafford Room, MUB.

SAILING CLUB: Meeting, Monday, April 11, at 6:30 p.m., Hamilton-Smith 139.

WOMEN'S WATER POLO CLUB: Practices from 3-5 p.m. on Mon., Wed., Fri., Fieldhouse Pool. New members welcome.

TRAP & SKEET CLUB: Meeting, Saturday, April 9 (not Sunday!), at 1 p.m., Meet at MUB.

**We're looking
for a few
good men, too...**



... to enroll in a Court Reporter training program. (If you're looking for a fascinating, well-paying career, read on.)

This program develops and expands skills in machine shorthand and typing, introduces legal and medical vocabulary used in court testimony, and presents courses in the procedures of civil and criminal lawsuits. And to round out the fluent you, it offers courses in English, anatomy, psychology, and written communications.

If you are now in an academic program, finish it; then switch over. The courses you complete fulfill requirements that could reduce your total time in this program.

Today, women slightly outnumber men in this field. But if you have the ability to listen closely, you can be trained to take notes accurately and rapidly with ease. So choose a career that puts your education to work, and choose one that offers you a sound financial return.

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Collective bargaining-- alternatives do exist

By Gary Langer

There is general agreement among faculty, administrators, and union officials that alternatives to unionization at UNH exist.

Proposals to increase faculty input in decision-making include:
--Restoration of a faculty-dominated academic senate,
--Establishment of a University resources and planning committee,
--Establishment of a faculty budgetary advisory committee.

Most sources agree that faculty input in academic issues is adequate. Some say that the faculty do not use the avenues for input into administrative, budgetary, and economic decision-making that are available to them.

Others contend that faculty input in these areas is not seriously considered by UNH administrators. A third group feels that the faculty has an adequate voice in these matters.

"There are very important avenues of communication open to the faculty," said UNH President Eugene Mills, "and the move to an Academic Senate will provide a restoration of the faculty's central role."

Mills said that in addition to the present avenues of faculty input such as the faculty council and the faculty welfare committee, he would like to see the institution of a "University planning and resources committee" as an arm of the Academic Senate.

"This body would be fully informed on budgetary matters," said Mills. "Through it, the faculty will be more directly and strongly involved."

"There is no doubt these issues could be addressed without collective bargaining," said local AAUP president, professor David Meeker, "but they haven't been."

Meeker said "there could be a faculty budgetary committee to play a role in money allocations, but it should have been done a long time ago."

Meeker called administrative support of a faculty dominated Academic Senate "attempts to defuse the issue and take away the edge --but what they can give they can take away."

"Collective bargaining is a very drastic and extreme step to take for the faculty to get what they are seeking," said University System director of administration Arthur Grant.

Grant pointed out that there is a faculty observer present at board personnel committee meetings and at board meetings, that department chairmen are "involved in every aspect" of budgetary issues, that faculty "were involved with department chairmen in determining where budget cuts should be affected" and that the University Resources Task Force "is almost entirely composed of faculty."

"If the faculty say they have no input, I disagree," said Grant. "If they say they don't have



COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Who, What, Why...

enough input, it's something for us to talk about.

"The avenues are available for faculty input," said Grant. "but we can't have a town meeting on everything that happens. The question is to what extent the faculty can become involved in management of resources."

"The current procedure doesn't work," said NEA official Sylvia Donahue. "There is no obligation on the part of the administration to do what the faculty want."

"Collective bargaining will put the strength back in the hands of the faculty in the issues that affect them," she said.

"Unionization will weaken the power of the faculty because they will be represented by a hired professional and the administration will be represented by a professional--these people don't know what's up. They'll destroy the academic climate and the quality of education," said Donald Murray, chairman of the English department.

"There will be far less communication," said Murray. "Everything will be negotiated."

"President Mills is trying to make the faculty voice stronger on the campus," said Professor John Richardson. "We have the mechanism for direct faculty input to the administration."

"The president has supported moves to give the faculty more say in the past five years and there is no reason to think he won't continue to do so," said Richardson.

Richardson said that unionization would "turn the faculty into employees and the administration into employers. This industrialization of the University could only hinder communication," he said.

"There has been some consultation with the faculty on budget allocation," said Professor Allen Thompson, chairman of the faculty caucus. "But this input is not structured as it would be with a union."

"With unionization, the administration would have considerably less flexibility on budgetary matters," said Thompson.

"There has been serious and sincere effort by the administration and trustees to give the faculty as much input into academics as they want," said Professor James Morrison, University Senate president. "But there has been no deliberate effort by the administration and trustees to give more faculty input in budgetary questions."

Morrison said there has been no proposal by the faculty caucus for increased faculty input in budgetary matters, but he said he is "sure that such a system could be set up."

"It would probably be desirable to set up a faculty budgetary

advisory committee," said System Chancellor Bruce Poulton. Poulton said it is a "reasonable concern" that the proposals of such a committee could be shelved. "It's wrong to prejudge. Let's set it up, give it a year, and then see," he said. "People will see if no action is taken on the proposals."

"Anything that's wrong could be alleviated through existing channels," said Professor Bennett Foster. "I think there's plenty of faculty input if the faculty want to go through the channels, such as the senate and the faculty council," he said. Foster called the faculty council "an informal sounding board for the president."

"Certainly, faculty recommendations are taken seriously by the administration," said Foster, "but remember that any suggestion can be accepted or rejected. That's the right of the president."

Foster said that "most of the faculty is rather lethargic about making administrative decisions."

"It's up to the administration to open avenues for faculty input, and President Mills has been doing that through the senate and the faculty council," said Professor Alfred Forsyth. "With a union," said Forsyth, "there will no longer be the freedom to create new avenues for faculty input."

Forsyth mentioned the report of Peter Cymbolic, former director of the Counseling and Testing Center, that was issued last summer. "That was an administrative report that recommended closing the center," said Forsyth, "but a faculty committee recommended against the Cymbolic report and the report's proposals didn't pass."

"The channels for faculty input are at times not as effective as we'd like them to be," said Vice Provost for Budget and Administration Allan Prince, "but I don't see that by some magic, collective bargaining is going to make it better."

"We have to continue to work at it," said Prince.

Poll shows faculty unsure about union

By Gary Langer and Don Burnett

Of 50 full-time faculty members questioned in a telephone survey two weeks ago, 16 said they will vote against collective bargaining in the April 26 and 27 election.

Fourteen faculty members said they will vote in favor of unionization, while 20 were undecided.

The majority of those faculty members who will vote against a bargaining agent said that a union would inhibit faculty/administration communication by creating an antagonistic relationship between these groups.

"It will rigidify relations between the faculty and administration," said psychology department Chairman Ronald Shor. "The union creates an adversary model that is not appropriate for a university."

Those who favored unionization largely cited an inadequate faculty role in governance and decision-making procedures as their reasons.

"The administration has the cards stacked," said Assistant Professor Loren Cobb. "There is no faculty control of wages, programming or funding. The administration won't let the faculty participate in making the big decisions."

The American Association of University Professors (AAUP) were favored as a bargaining agent by nine of the faculty members who planned to vote for unionization.

The National Education Association (NEA) was supported by two pro-union teachers. Three were unsure of their choice of an agent.

"The NEA has a larger national membership," said Assistant Professor of Philosophy Val Dusek. "They can supply national support and funds, while the AAUP can't."

"The faculty will have more to say about what the AAUP will do than the NEA," said Cobb. "With the AAUP there's more local control over what happens in bargaining."

"I don't think it's been esta-

blished which group can do a better job," said Assistant Professor Larry Hansen. Hansen, who has not decided whether or not he will vote for a union, said, "The trade off is heavy. You rigidify roles and may lose positions in order to pay the faculty."

Eight of the undecided faculty members are leaning toward a bargaining agent while five are leaning against unionization.

The majority of the undecided felt that many of the University's problems are the result of the actions and policies of the state government, which could not be altered by a union.

"I'm concerned about the possible effectiveness of a union in this state," said Assistant Professor Jeffery Diefendorf. "They would negotiate with the Board of Trustees, but the power is in the legislature and the governor."

Of 12 non-tenured teachers questioned, six were for a union and six were opposed.

"I simply feel that a union will infringe on my freedom of actions," said Assistant Professor Andrew Merton.

"Unionization would give the faculty the governance power necessary to negotiate for better salaries," said Assistant Professor of Physics Barry Harrington. Harrington said that higher salaries would attract a higher caliber of professors to UNH, thus improving the quality of education.

Of three department chairmen questioned, two were opposed to collective bargaining and one was "leaning against" unionization.

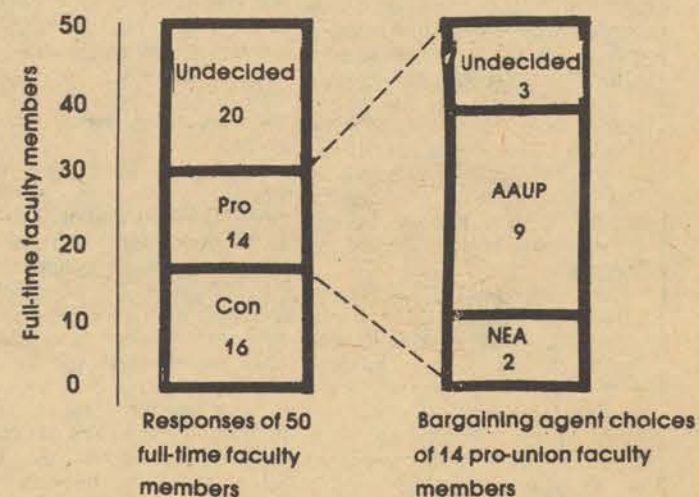
Forty-six University departments are represented in the survey. They are from the colleges of liberal arts, life sciences and agriculture and engineering and physical sciences. The graduate, health studies, and Whittemore schools are also represented.

Eighteen of the faculty members questioned were associate professors, 15 were assistant professors, 14 were full professors, and three were full-time lecturers.



Andrew Merton, assistant professor of English, says he feels unions will infringe upon his freedom. Merton was one of 16 faculty members questioned who was opposed to unionizing. (Ed Acker photo)

Results of The New Hampshire unionization poll



AAUP and NEA differ in size and history

By Bernadette Mulkern

Among the differences between the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and the National Education Association (NEA), the two organizations up for election as the collective bargaining agent for the UNH faculty, are the number and distribution of the members, the amount of resources, type of control and history on the UNH campus.

If the faculty votes for collective bargaining, the bargaining agent will be negotiating with the administration on issues such as tenure, academic freedom, faculty salaries, class conditions and retirement policies.

Nationally, NEA has 1.9 million members in elementary, secondary and higher education. AAUP has approximately 80,000 members, all in higher education.

Members of both organizations see the size and distribution of their group as beneficial factors.

NEA members say because they have a larger membership there are more economic, legal and organizational resources to back up a local chapter. NEA has a DuShane Fund of \$1.8 million in Washington for legal defense cases.

AAUP members emphasize their concern to keep the control in the hands of the faculty members in local chapters.

Sam Rosen, former president of the local chapter of AAUP and professor of economics, says the local autonomy is greater in AAUP and "the faculty will run the show and do whatever we want." He said this distinguishes them "from the other group."

Carlton Menge, professor of education and NEA member says he likes the across the board emphasis in the NEA's philosophy that education begins in kindergarten and ends at graduate school.

Menge and other NEA supporters are in favor of the size of the NEA and say it is a contributing factor to the role as a collective bargaining agent.

"Some people are afraid of the size. Actually NEA will only do what we call them in to do," says

Menge. "There is autonomy in terms of setting up on this campus," said Menge.

R. Valentine Dusek, assistant professor of philosophy who favors the NEA, says he thinks it is "good for the faculty to see themselves as linked up with teachers in other ways besides just university teachers."

Dusek said the self-image the faculty has of themselves should be "as teachers, not as some kind of professional who is above other kinds of teachers or workers."

In contrast to NEA's diverse



AAUP's David Meeker

membership, AAUP members like the organization's sole concern with college and university professors.

"AAUP is involved purely in higher education and has been working for higher education for over 60 years," said David Meeker, president of the local AAUP chapter. "AAUP has formulated law which stands behind academic freedom and AAUP principles are governing universities."

Meeker says the AAUP will never be as large as other organizations involved but the others are "dominated by views of primary and secondary school-teachers because that is the bulk of the membership."

"Being members of a larger

group, (NEA) has more resources," said Meeker. "But AAUP devotes all its resources to higher education."

"It seems only natural to me that when it comes down to making decisions on where the money is going, it will be put where the majority of the members are," said Meeker.

If a group gets elected to be a collective bargaining agent for the faculty, it will meet with the administration to get a contract which binds the provisions negotiated and voted upon.

The agent will try to get everything they want in the first contract they negotiate.

"It is like a handbook, after the first contract you negotiate the things you didn't get in the first one or the things that didn't work out right," said Sylvia Donahue, staff person for the NEA.

"Whatever is in this contract is binding for both sides. It is almost the same as a handbook, but the handbook can be changed. With a contract, neither party (faculty or administration) can change it," said Donahue.

Before negotiations with the administration, both organizations say they will be finding out from the faculty what issues they want to bargain for.

NEA members say there will be an extensive survey of the faculty to see what they want concerning their jobs.

According to Menge, the NEA doesn't know "by and large what the whole faculty wants."

"Our job is to get the majority of the faculty what they want," said Donahue. "It is important to go in there knowing what you want."

If AAUP wins the election the members will hold a meeting to vote on the issues they want to bargain for. According to Rosen there will possibly be a survey.

Both organizations are looking for improved employment conditions for the faculty and are concerned about decisions made without faculty impact.

The two organizations are "philosophically pretty close," said Menge. "After this is over the two can work together to

improve conditions."

Members of both groups stress the importance of faculty's role in areas of academic freedom, self-governance, due process for tenure and proper faculty compensation.

"There are real benefits to both," says Loren Cobb, assistant professor of sociology. "NEA are real pros who have devoted their lives to bargaining for the faculty."

Cobb, who supports AAUP says, "The AAUP is very much a local show. The faculty stands or



NEA's Richard Halley

falls on their own ability to bargain. The people doing the bargaining would be the faculty."

"Local control is likely to be much less with NEA," said Cobb.

According to Meeker, the AAUP has faculty salaries as a prime concern. "Economic issues are important," says Meeker. "The real educational decisions are concerned with money."

The AAUP is concerned that the salaries are not attracting new, young people to teach. "The money for deans down has decreased steadily since 1968," says Meeker. There are more part-time instructors and part-time aren't playing the dynamic role that a full time does."

"The AAUP has been calling for supplemental retirement program for years. In 1974, one came up with half of what we'd proposed," said Meeker. There are retired faculty with incomes below the poverty levels, said Meeker.

In the AAUP's annual Economic Welfare Report of the Economic Welfare Committee, it recommends the minimum income for all retired faculty members should be \$6,000, exclusive of Social Security or at least 50 per cent of the average salary of the last five years of appointment, whichever is higher, with a provision for cost of living increases.

The New Hampshire Education Association (NHEA) has existed over 100 years and has been involved in collective bargaining for approximately 10 years.

NEA has been active for a year and a half on this campus.

"The faculty needs the resources of an organization that can afford modern tools to provide services," said Sylvia Donahue.

Donahue said there is a staff of 20 people in Concord who have had training sessions for faculty to learn negotiation, mediation and fact finding. "The faculty will have training to understand contract language," said Donahue.

She said the faculty are professionals and they have specialty in an area but "they don't have the expertise to sit across the table without the aid of someone who is a professional negotiator."

"It is extremely important that faculty are on the negotiating team," said Donahue. "NEA doesn't want a negotiator to do it all for them, they will be there with their invitation."

"It is only fair to the faculty that they don't go in there (to negotiate) by themselves," she said.

AAUP has been on this campus for more than 20 years. "The chapter here on campus is the only organized group on campus speaking for the faculty," said Meeker.

AAUP has written many books on tenure rules and academics that have been accepted by many universities.

AAUP writes an Annual Economic Welfare Report including a summary of faculty salaries distribution, salary increases, faculty purchasing power, difference in men/women salaries and UNH compensation compared to other universities.

Meeker says if AAUP wins, the goals will stay the same while there will be changes in the legal procedures including hiring legal aides, devising a grievance process and levying dues.

AAUP would not have a professional negotiator, said Meeker. "The faculty here know their problems."

AAUP is concerned with autonomy and "doing their own thing," said Meeker.

If the AAUP wins, they will hold a meeting and elect a bargaining committee "of faculty members of this campus," according to Rosen.

These faculty members for the AAUP will do the bargaining. "They will be assisted by an attorney who isn't going to say what issues to bargain," said Rosen.

NEA members say that as a collective bargaining agent they are looking for faculty unity in constructing a contract that is for the local needs and conditions.

"The NEA would only serve as a consultant; they can only provide us with the assistance that we request. There is no single model of a contract that will be imposed on us," said Menge.

"I've had contact with ten people who are paid staff members whom I can ask questions of and get advice. Their task is to teach faculty they are working with what they know," said Richard Halley, professor of speech and drama who is associated with the NEA.

"There has never been a time when they've told me what to do," said Halley. "All decisions are made by local people."

"NEA has a great deal of money that they are capable and willing to spend," said Halley.

Last year NEA spent \$11,000 in New Hampshire for legal defense and \$8,000 was for individual grievances.

"There is a will to use the money for purpose of the local as long as it is seen as necessary," said Halley. "The funds are large enough and are not going to run out."

If the NEA is elected, according to Donahue, there is already a full-time negotiator in the state with a law degree. "They have people on the staff already and they won't have to hire more."

While the two organizations do differ, they both are interested in a union in order to change faculty roles in university decisions. Both are in favor of having a union with faculty participation to improve faculty conditions.

The AAUP started originally as a professional institution for university and college professors on issues of academic freedom. Over a period of more than 50 years they have developed a set of professional standards and guidelines which many universities use. The AAUP as a collective bargaining agent is an outgrowth of the local UNH chapter. The organization will be supplying their own legal services and advisors with national offices prepared to back them up.

The 1.9 million NEA members are distributed among primary, secondary as well as college and university faculty. The campus members emphasize faculty influence on policy making issues. NEA has a negotiator on the staff along with lawyers, and lobbyists prepared to train and work with the faculty.

Salaries, benefits, security, power, are reasons for union

By Steven Morrison

The desire for higher salaries, more fringe benefits, better job security, and more decision-making power, are the primary reasons faculty at UNH and other schools are considering unionizing.

According to a study by two college administrators, "There are strong environmental forces that are promoting the growth of unions. Wages, benefits and job security are clearly the most important causes of unionization."

Frank R. Kemerer, an administrator at State University College of Arts and Science in Geneseo, New York, and J. Victor Baldrige, and academic affairs administrator at California State University, find that inflation in the early seventies coupled with sluggish economic growth are the primary factors behind faculty discontent.

"The economic ills felt in the larger society have been magnified in the depressed academic job market, where thousands of qualified people are underemployed or unemployed," they write in the book, "Unions on Campus."

The University of New Hampshire was affected by these factors, as well as the limited amount of aid (less than one third of the budget) it receives from the state legislature.

Economics Professor Sam Rosen, a UNH faculty member for 20 years, says he sees a

University salary freeze in 1971-1972 and the public listing of all faculty salaries as the two local events that precipitated collective bargaining interest here.

"That salary freeze was independent of what Nixon was doing," says Rosen, who is a former president of the UNH chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), one of two bargaining agents competing to represent UNH faculty should they decide to unionize.

"It came at a time of severe inflation, and it really shook some people up," he says. "Also, in the spring of 1971, newspapers published faculty salaries for the first time."

"You can imagine the interest that brought about. Faculty had not previously known what each other was making. The list showed some people they were making less than someone who they thought was on the same level or even below them in ability."

Rosen says the salary structure showed "gross inequities between colleges and departments. This was and still is very important in the collective bargaining drive." He says the UNH faculty also looked at the salaries at other New England state universities and saw UNH was losing ground.

"The top three salary schools in New England are Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. All three have collective

bargaining. At UNH, our raises have not even kept pace with inflation."

Rosen also attributes a growing administration (the System and Chancellor's Office) under former UNH President Thomas Bonner and President Eugene Mills as giving faculty further reason to consider unionization. "Faculty input was left out of this growth," he says.

Rosen says that although the AAUP has been here since the 1920s, collective bargaining was not talked about seriously at UNH until the spring of 1972.

"At one of our monthly meetings that spring, April or May I think, the faculty present voted to consider collective bargaining. Only one member present that day dissented."

The growing trend across the nation at that time of college faculty considering collective bargaining, plus the 1971 unionization of the URI faculty, were outside factors that UNH faculty consider when casting that vote, Rosen says.

Before 1972, the AAUP was on campus to "act as a guardian of academic freedom," according to Rosen. If a case was found where a faculty member was inhibited in presenting his ideas, the national AAUP investigated.

Rosen says there have been no violations at UNH in the 20 years he has taught here.

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Unionization may alter evaluation process

By Diane Breda

Student evaluations of faculty may not count at the University if collective bargaining is voted by the faculty.

"Student evaluation is the major tool we have to evaluate faculty," said Dean of the Whittemore School Jan Clee.

Student evaluation is generally most important when considering promotion or tenure for a faculty member.

Unionization at UNH may negatively affect the entire student evaluation process. Unions can be hostile to student participation in governance, especially in relation to faculty personnel issues, according to a report in "Students and Collective Bargaining," a study of the effects of faculty unionization.

At City University of New York (CUNY), even though the Professional Staff Congress supports

student evaluation of probationary faculty, it does not believe students should have a direct role in faculty hiring and promotion.

Collective bargaining implies that judgments about faculty performance rest ultimately with faculty. The process of collective bargaining operates to remove any element of student control over the employment, retention, advancement, termination and **granting of tenure to professors**, according to the report.

A survey in "Students and Collective Bargaining" shows that 15 out of 33 contracts at four-year colleges contained provisions directly related to faculty evaluation. Among two year contracts, 23 out of 70 contained evaluation provisions.

Six out of ten contracts negotiated by National Education Association (NEA) affiliates and seven out of eight contracts

negotiated by American Federation of Teachers (AFT) affiliates contained evaluation-related procedures. However, only two out of 13 American Association of University Professors (AAUP) negotiated contracts discussed the evaluation of faculty.

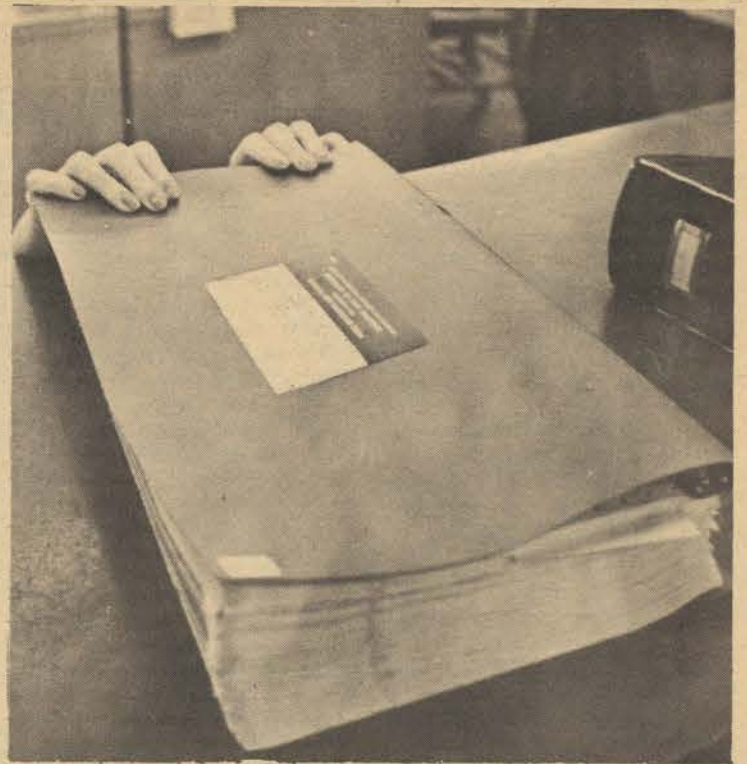
Collective bargaining can affect student evaluations in two ways:

-the process may exclude students from decision-making of faculty evaluation, and

-the contract may alter previous standards and mechanisms used without unionization.

Dean of the College of Life Sciences and Agriculture Harry Keener said student evaluation of faculty at UNH started in the 1960s, in the days of student unrest. Keener said students started putting out faculty eval-

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Students at UNH may get their hands on student evaluations of faculty. (Ed Acker photo)

President Mills, Professor Rosen respond to Hapgood

What benefits?

To the Editor:

As the vote on whether to have a faculty union approaches, I'm wondering if other faculty members have the same questions in their minds that I do:

1. What are the problems here at UNH that a faculty union could truly help to solve?
2. How exactly would the unions go about solving them?
3. Do the benefits that are likely to result from these union activities outweigh the costs?
4. Are there alternative means of dealing with these problems that are less costly?

To date neither the Trustees nor the unions have been much help in answering these questions. The Trustees have prematurely assumed an adversary stance, as if the decision to unionize had already been made. The unions have specified a number of problem areas but have been more concerned with celebrating achievements elsewhere than with spelling out their plans to address local issues.

The burden of proof, it seems to me, is on the unions. After all a vote against unionizing at this time need not be a positive endorsement of the Trustees and the status quo. It may indicate only that neither of the competing unions has convincingly shown that it can significantly improve our situation.

a. Of course, our chief problem is that the Governor and those who keep voting for him are unwilling to raise the tax money needed to provide a decent University budget. Can a union help to solve this problem?

b. The AAUP has said that by reallocating the existing budget important gains in faculty salaries could be realized. What specifically would these reallocations be? How much increase would result in faculty salaries?

c. Are changes in grievance procedures contemplated? What would they be?

d. Would there be provision for merit increases? If so, what would be their relative amount as compared to across-the-board increases?

e. How exactly would "greater faculty involvement in decision-making" work?

f. How much in dollars would the union cost? Who would pay for it and how? Would non-union members be required to contribute?

From the Trustees and administration I would like to know whether they see any of the above as valid problems and if so whether they have in mind alternative ways of dealing with them.

Robert Hapgood
Professor of English

Mills response

To the Editor:

In his letter to *The New Hampshire* on March 15, 1977, Professor Hapgood has raised some challenging questions on the possible effects of the upcoming vote on union representation for faculty at UNH. He invites Trustees and administrators to comment on the validity of the points he raises and alternatives that may exist for solving problems. In response to this letter, I am pleased to offer my own views.

Before taking up some of Professor Hapgood's questions I want to note that I sincerely believe that a majority of the faculty share the view that a faculty union will not solve problems Professor Hapgood raises, nor will it solve the many others that are not mentioned. I am proceeding with reorganization of governance and other matters on the premise that we will continue to conduct our affairs as a professional group of faculty using traditional problem solving methods. Part of that tradition is a continuing reappraisal of our methods of sharing authority and responsibility, exploring new ways to respond to a changing environment and reevaluating our priorities. In these matters I am guided significantly and regularly by my faculty colleagues.

Professor Hapgood raises the question of problems at UNH that a union can mitigate. Interest in union representation is symptomatic of a wide range of deeply and personally felt problems. One issue that a union most directly addresses is the question of shared authority. A union gains statutory authority to represent the collective bargaining unit on wages, hours and working conditions. There is no question in my mind that this confers significant power on a union; however, it also necessarily will increase the direct involvement of the Board of Trustees and its staff in the operations of the University. Under the New Hampshire public employees bargaining law the Trustees are the "legislative authority" for purposes of collective bargaining and I do not see collective bargaining restricted to a few economic issues.

It has not required a union movement on campus to inform us that the environment in which we exist is changing. The changing priorities of legislators—state and national—are well documented. We in higher education have mechanisms for responding to change. For some these seem agonizingly slow and for others the smallest change is seen as unnecessarily precipitate. Our disciplines, departments, colleges/schools, senate caucuses, committees, task forces, advisory groups, and associations are all part of the variety of problem solving and action groups in this mechanism. It is a system that requires constant maintenance, but it is one that has served us well. It is one that we have created in response to our own needs and by our own designs. A union will alter the way that we are able to respond to the need for change. In many respects, a union will bypass traditional approaches through disciplines, departments, schools/colleges and, to some extent, the campus on questions of wages, hours and working conditions. While flexibility in responding to unique situations will be reduced, a more serious loss is the fact that a union will never represent all of the faculty.

The organization of universities is not an accident or an artifact. It reflects the closeness of interests and concerns among professionals in a disciplinary specialty.

These interests and concerns are grouped in ways that professionals find mutually beneficial and supportive. A union reduces the importance and the relevance of these combinations. It attempts to substitute a campus-wide community of interest for these closely-held interests that the disciplines have built up.

I believe that disciplinary and interdisciplinary collegiality provides the most appropriate context for

governance. The mechanisms are tested and responsive. In a world of moving targets, quick solutions are seldom sound ones. Our traditional processes are deliberate and deliberative.

Professor Hapgood's second question is directed to the process of problem-solving. I have some views on this point.

A union will cast some questions in clear detail and a high degree of specificity. The matters that will have the greatest attention are economic. These questions are important and certainly will be benefited by greater clarification. The misfortune is that these questions will be cast into a forum which is not as fully conducive to rational settlement by compromise and adjustment, but instead will become "issues" in collective bargaining. It does not matter that the participants in collective bargaining all come to the table with kind hearts—the form of the process is confrontation. I am reluctant to see matters as important as "working conditions" solved in a confrontational framework. Traditionally, professionals have used deliberation and consultation as their approach to problem-solving and I believe that this will serve us better in the time ahead than will confrontation and negotiation.

Will union representation benefits for faculty and the University exceed the costs? It seems highly unlikely. A faculty union will duplicate and undermine much of the governance structure now in place and under further development. As an alternative avenue for representation, it will not increase the resources that are available to do the job we have to do. We already are at work through the Resources Task Force in creating the basis for possible redirection of resources toward academic activities. Questions relating to the appropriate mix of personnel are always open and under review. There are avenues for faculty to contribute to these considerations and if these avenues are inadequate, new ones can be developed.

A union would make the development of new forms and processes extremely difficult. The law on collective bargaining is quite explicit on the distribution of authority. The union is the exclusive agent of the bargaining unit on all matters included in the collective bargaining contract. The President, Vice Provost for Academic Affairs and the Deans would have relatively little flexibility for responding to individual issues and concerns that are covered in the contract. I sincerely believe that this flexibility has been an essential factor in our development of the University across the years.

My views on alternatives to union representation are probably clear by now. I believe that our existing mechanisms are sufficiently flexible (or can be made so in cases where they are not) to address the matters that concern us. The move to restore the central role of faculty in governance is one part of this response, the Resources Task Force is part of this response, and the recommendation on TIAA/CREF is part of this response, to enumerate only a few. We do have mechanisms for dealing with mutual concerns—mechanisms which are cohesive, rational, consensual and solidly based upon disciplinary and interdisciplinary deliberation and collegiality. I prefer these tested methods, including the capacity to identify changes in the processes and to implement them.

I hope these comments will answer

some of the concerns expressed by Professor Hapgood. While I do not favor the formation of a faculty union, the question is so important to the University that I urge every person who is eligible to vote to become informed on the issues and to cast a ballot.

Thank you.

Eugene S. Mills
President

Rosen response

To the Editor:

Professor Robert Hapgood in his letter to *The New Hampshire* of March 15, 1977, asks a number of questions which he asserts neither the AAUP nor Trustees have answered. As one faculty member, speaking only for myself but entirely committed to the AAUP collective bargaining effort, I am pleased to respond to his challenge.

1. What are the problems here at UNH that a faculty union could truly help to solve? The main problem is the deterioration of morale owing to sharply declining real salaries, the increased bureaucratization of University administration, the lack of a clear-cut grievance procedure, the absence of faculty self-governance as well as those concerns afflicting all of Higher Education in the United States today.

2. How exactly would the unions go about solving them? Through collective bargaining, meaning that elected faculty representatives would meet as equals with representatives of the Trustees and resolve differences accordingly. The New Hampshire Public Employee Bargaining Law requires both sides to bargain "in good faith." Based on the expressed wishes of the AAUP membership (which is and will be open to all faculty), the elected Faculty Bargaining Committee would present proposals for salary increases and fringe benefits, for a grievance procedure emphasizing due process, and for the continuation and improvement of those faculty rights already in force (such as peer evaluation for tenure and promotion, academic freedom, and sabbatical leaves).

As to the plans for a Faculty Senate, these are supported by the AAUP and seem to be a response to our collective bargaining campaign. The proposed Senate and its responsibilities are in no way in conflict with faculty collective bargaining.

3. Do the benefits that are likely to result from these union activities outweigh the costs? Yes. Obviously it is premature to place dollar figures on likely benefits or costs. One faculty cost, however, includes membership dues in AAUP. These are currently \$40 per year for the highest paid faculty and lesser amounts for others. Under collective bargaining larger annual dues would be necessary, but the precise amount would be determined democratically by the local membership.

No one would be forced to join AAUP. Perhaps the greatest benefit would be shared governance, a co-equal voice for faculty in all matters of concern to them. One might just as reasonably turn the question around: Do the costs that are likely to result from the continued absence of collective bargaining outweigh the benefits? whatever the latter might be.

For example, in pure cost of living terms, the faculty has been subsidizing UNH since 1969. Every time our salary increases fall below the rise in the Consumer Price Index (as a measure

of the cost of living) the faculty bears the cost.

4. Are there alternative means of dealing with these problems that are less costly? Here Professor Hapgood prejudices the answer by assuming that collective bargaining is the most costly means. "The burden of proof," to quote his phrase, is on him. What are the costs of faculty collective bargaining that he has in mind? Nevertheless, I am unaware of any meaningful alternatives in dealing with the problems confronting faculty.

A faculty Senate, while desirable, is concerned with other matters. Neither the Caucus nor the Welfare Committee can be viewed as substitute mechanisms. As long ago as April, 1972, the Sub-Committee on Collective Bargaining of the Faculty Welfare Committee issued a report which stated: "A strong faculty organization is required—one which represents all of the academic personnel. Collective bargaining, adapted to UNH conditions and not necessarily emulative of any other model, is at least worthy of serious consideration. It is in the interest of the entire University community to air this issue systematically and thoroughly, in the course of which either a viable alternative will emerge or UNH will adopt faculty collective bargaining." No viable alternatives have been suggested since then.

I have tried to respond to Professor Hapgood's four major questions. At the end of his letter he asks six more, some of them pejoratively. My answers follow: (1) All previous state administrations, at least since 1957, have failed to provide UNH with an adequate budget. In fact, the last year we received no raises (1971-72), our present Governor was not in office.

(2) AAUP reports, circulated among the faculty, have shown the significant increase in University appropriations adjusted for inflation (see also the "Chronicle of Higher Education" report on UNH, October 25, 1976) while faculty salaries similarly adjusted have declined. Where have all the dollars gone?

(3) For a model of grievance procedure, refer to the University of Rhode Island contract, available in every UNH department chairperson's office.

(4) Yes, the AAUP would work for merit increases in addition to cost of living adjustments, the respective weight given to each to be determined by the membership prior to the opening of collective bargaining negotiations. Presently, all salary adjustments are presumably based on merit. But who determines merit?

(5) "Greater faculty involvement in decision-making" would begin at membership meetings where critical groups such as the AAUP officers and Bargaining Committee would be elected. Both would be required to report to the membership and seek its approval for the implementation of a contract or anything else. Ideally, all faculty would join and participate. At the bargaining table, we would insist on a voice in the determination and allocation of the budget; similarly in grievance procedure and other matters concerning faculty.

(6) The cost of joining AAUP and the question of non-membership have been answered above.

"Our chief problem" is not the Governor and "those who keep voting for him...." Our chief problem is the lack of a single organization which speaks for the faculty. The AAUP stands ready to fill that void.

Sam Rosen
Professor of Economics

URI, UConn unions have detrimental effects

By Diane Breda

Collective bargaining at UNH will be rejected or accepted by the end of this month. The University of Rhode Island has had collective bargaining for six years. The University of Connecticut has had it for one. The detrimental effects of collective bargaining at these universities outweigh the positive ones.

Rhode Island

Students at URI have mixed emotions about collective bargaining. Most of them cannot imagine a university without some type of unionization. The Univer-

sity of Rhode Island has eight unions on campus. Rhode Island is irrefutably a pro-union state.

"The AAUP (American Association of University Professors) is very powerful," says URI Student Body President Michael Tiernan. "If they're for the students that's good, but if they're not it's very bad."

"I'm against collective bargaining," says Tiernan, who was a member of the Teamsters Union during the summer. He says collective bargaining creates a we-they situation between faculty and administration. "They (the faculty and administration) don't trust each other

news analysis

any more," says Tiernan.

He adds, "The state legislature can't stand the faculty anymore. The legislature feels the faculty are just parasites sucking away at them more and more and teaching less and less."

The AAUP is the faculty bargaining agent at URI. "They're the only powerful union here," says Vice President of the Student Body James Gallagher. He says other unions include clerical workers, janitors, librarians and others.

Gallagher says, "If you have to go with a bargaining agent, take the NEA (National Education Association). They're more flexible and more willing to allow student participation."

Connecticut

The University of Connecticut has 16,000 students. Seven students serve on the University's 86 member senate.

The University of Connecticut faculty voted one year ago for the AAUP as their bargaining agent. They began negotiating in January of this year. All of the 1,375 faculty are members of the AAUP bargaining unit.

Member of the UConn Confederation of Services Association William Finch, a UConn junior, says, "There is a bill now in the legislature to give students the right to sit in on negotiations. We're totally left out now. We end up paying what they decide, but we have no say in any of it."

Finch says, "Students are now commenting on the right to collectively bargain. Personally, I think students should have a contract. Then, if you don't get what you want you have background to sue."

UConn Political Science Professor and AAUP organizer David Repas says students have not yet talked about having a student union. "The students are increasingly having problems with the administration. Personally, considering the way the administration is behaving, I think it's the only thing left for them to do."

Repas adds, "The administration has become surprisingly obstinate. The combination of the trustees and the top administrators is very obstinate. They're refusing to talk about any money items until we give up our rights—like promotion and tenure and governance."

"The bargaining process has come to a halt because they refused to put promotion and tenure and shared governance in the contract. They think we'll give in because of that, but we won't."

Professional vs. employee Status

Faculty salaries and benefits are of critical importance to the quality of education and constitute a large part of the budget. Yet, should the faculty choose to give up professional status for employee status?

According to Werner Baum, president of URI in 1971 when collective bargaining was implemented, "There are any number of areas where the public policy behind the collective bargaining statutes is at war with educational policy. Take the matter of individual merit."

"All experts, union as well as management, agree that individual initiative suffers when the principle of seniority is adopted. Unions must favor policies that tend to treat all employees alike."

"The legislative approach of a strong university senate is measurably more appropriate for the

academic community than the bilateral conflict approach that is characteristic of collective bargaining in the business world," said Baum before the 1971 election.

Is bilateral collective bargaining the most appropriate means to determine salaries and professional conditions of employment in higher education?

If the decision to unionize is positive, subjects of vital concern to students, such as class size, faculty office hours and grading systems are to be determined bilaterally between the adminis-

URI, page 13



James Gallagher, student body vice-president at URI: "I think unions are fundamentally good." (Steven Morrison photos)



"I'm against collective bargaining"—Michael Tiernan.

Faculty unionization will hurt UNH students

By Steven Morrison

Students will be hurt if the UNH faculty decides to unionize. It will probably cost them money, hinder their participation in University affairs and hurt their education in the classroom.

All collective bargaining proponents at UNH questioned say that higher faculty salaries and benefits are the most important issues among the faculty. Once third in New England in salaries, UNH now ranks fifth among the six New England state universities.

Professor Sam Rosen, an economics professor and former chapter president of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), one of the groups hoping to represent the faculty, says faculty buying power has dropped since 1971 because salary increases have not kept pace with inflation.

He says UNH faculty realize the decrease in their purchasing power and notice that the top three salary schools in New England (the University of Massachusetts, the University of Connecticut and the University of Rhode Island) all have collective bargaining.

If faculty unionize, and then bargain for a raise, how would that raise be funded?

There are two basic sources of revenue for the University of New Hampshire—students and the state.

Students fund over 40 per cent of the University's budget through tuition and fees. The state funds less than 30 per cent, the lowest percentage in the nation of state help towards a state institution.

The University System is now awaiting the legislature's decision on its 1978-79 biennial budget. Observers agree that anywhere from \$10 to \$15 million will be cut from that request.

Because New Hampshire is hurting for money, the University System, as well as other services,

will not receive what it is asking. If it cannot receive what it is now requesting, it does not seem likely that the state could provide the funds to pay for a bargained salary increase for faculty.

"There's no magic in this," says UNH President Eugene Mills. "I don't think collective bargaining will develop a lot of state revenue. Ultimately yes, it appears the problem could come back to students. It is a real possibility."

Tuition is the one revenue source that can be easily adjusted. Last year, in-state tuition was increased \$100 and out-of-state tuition jumped over \$300.

Combined with the state revenue problem, this makes a tuition increase to fund a salary raise the most probable solution.

"Financially, it'll be passed along to students sooner or later," says UNH Student Body President Jim O'Neill. "Not just the cost of salary and fringe benefit increases, but the cost of negotiations itself."

University System Chancellor Bruce Poulton estimates it will cost the University around \$200,000 to negotiate the first contract. He bases that estimate on what it cost the University of Rhode Island to negotiate its first contract in 1971.

If that additional cost was passed on to the 10,000 students at UNH, it would mean an additional \$20 per student just to pay for the negotiations.

Student decision-making

Student participation in University affairs stands to be cut if the faculty unionize. Most collective bargaining contracts include provisions for governance, promotion and tenure, evaluation of faculty and the hiring of faculty. Because these things are in the contract, they are only matters affected by faculty and administration, the two parties in collective bargaining.

Student input in these areas

news analysis



UNH Economics Professor Sam Rosen

would be diminished if not eliminated. At the University of Rhode Island, students evaluate faculty. But they had no say in the procedure's planning. They, and students at unionized UConn, are also not allowed to view the evaluations after they are compiled, as is the case at many colleges with collective bargaining. Students at UNH may view their evaluations at the reserve desk of Dimond Library.

Students in Durham are already feeling the effects of collective bargaining on governance. The University Senate, a unicameral body with equal student-faculty membership will probably be discontinued by the end of the semester.

A plan submitted by two professors would create an academic senate with majority faculty membership. There would also be a student senate to

handle smaller, non-academic issues.

Collective bargaining contributed to this move. President Mills and other administrators are pushing senate restructuring in hopes of waylaying faculty unionization. They are hoping that by giving faculty more governance power they will be satisfied and not unionize.

It remains to be seen whether the strategy works. But that is irrelevant to students, for the change is already happening. But if collective bargaining is adopted, and governance is included in the contract, then students will be left out of the decision-making. The union and administration would decide.

Says O'Neill, "The whole thing's negotiable and who knows? A group of lawyers from the University and a group of lawyers from the union would thrash it out over a table, and 10,000 students would be waiting outside to see what's happening."

Academics

Collective bargaining's effect on academics is not clear-cut. But incidences at other universities show students stand a good change of being slighted in this area.

At URI, the AAUP bargained for less teaching time and more research time for its members. Although research benefits students, class is the forum for them to learn. The student/faculty ratio at URI is 14 to 1 and 20 to 1 at UNH, but there are almost 2,000 fewer students there while the faculties are comparable.

Collective bargaining also gives faculty more job security. Students are aided by this, for it helps keep good faculty around. But they can also be hurt, for bad people are also protected. It is very hard, according to URI students to get rid of a union-protected faculty member whom they feel is not very good.

Student/faculty contact time,

mostly in the form of conferences, may also be affected. English Department Chairman Donald Murray says he wonders if conference time might be limited in a contract at UNH as it is at some unionized colleges.

Murray says he sometimes has over 20 hours of conferences a week with students. "I really think that if collective bargaining comes here, I might be limited by the union in the amount of conference time I can have. I don't think I could keep up that schedule."

Specific student-initiated programs can be affected. A URI, students tried to have special courses offered during January break. For the program to be affordable, teaching would have to be volunteer.

Chris Barnett, editor of the URI student newspaper, says enough faculty volunteered so five courses could be offered. But the AAUP axed the program because its members could not teach for no pay, although they were willing to.

Collective bargaining could be different at UNH. But that appears unlikely. Most new contracts are based on ones at other schools. "The preponderance of contracts in existence according to a report done last year at City University of New York, excludes students from participating in the bargaining process, or even observing it. Faculty rights are expanded, while administrators sit at the table trying to preserve as much as they can for themselves. Students are left out."

"Students are never mentioned by either party," says Jim Gallagher, student senate vice-president at URI. "One day we held mock bargaining sessions with students playing the roles of union and administration. Even they themselves neglected to mention students during the negotiations. Not even once. It's the nature of the process."

Evaluations

EVALUATIONS

continued from page 11
uation publications on their own.
One such publication of the late 1960s was the Explore, according to Assistant to the President Phyllis Forbes. She said the publications were totally voluntary and done erratically.
"Most of the courses evaluated were only 400 and 500 level ones, so only certain teachers were being evaluated. There was really no continuity and no one coordinator for the evaluations each year," said Forbes.
Forbes said the present approach to student evaluation be-

gan in 1972 with the Teaching and Learning Council, which supports teaching and learning at the University.
In February, 1972, the Danforth Foundation donated money to develop a comprehensive system of teacher evaluation. Later that year, the Board of Trustees established a policy that every dossier on a faculty member must have some measure of teaching ability from student evaluation, according to Forbes.
Forbes said that during the summer of 1972, many forms were looked at before the present form was devised. "We put one

together and sent it to the faculty to get feedback on the questions."
She added, "By the fall of '73-'74, every department had to institute some form of student evaluation. They had to have some way of comparing faculty members with students' comments."
"The Technical (College of Engineering and Physical Sciences, and Whittemore Schools decided to use their own forms college-wide," said Forbes.
Celia Lamson, research assistant for institutional research, said there are two types of student evaluations acceptable to the University.
The University form, designed through the Teaching and Learning Council, asks 22 questions where the student must rate the teacher from "very descriptive" to "not at all descriptive." Ques-

tion 23 compares the instructor to other teachers as "among the very best" to "among the very worst."
The questions on this standard form include:
-Does the instructor discuss points of view other than his own?
-Is the instructor well prepared?
-Is the instructor accessible to students out of class?
The second type of evaluation includes anything other than the standard form. Lamson said that individual departments sometimes prefer to use their own questions. Keener said, "Our school mostly uses the University approach. We realize that it's far from perfect, but when it is used carefully, it's useful."
Lamson said that Institutional Research sends out the form

before finals. Someone other than the instructor of the course passes out the evaluation questionnaire. Lamson said the departments collect the forms and the Institution checks them.
The forms are then sent to the computer center where an optical scanning machine compiles the information. The forms are gone over in the same manner as Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SAT) and Achievement exams.
The library, the dean's office, the department and the instructor receive copies of the report.
Forbes said 20,000 forms a semester are handed out and less than five per cent of the returns are faulty.

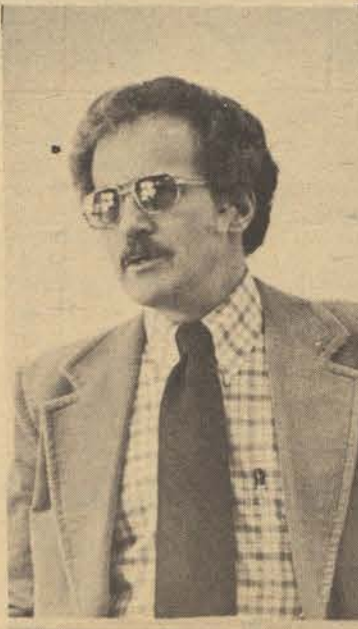
URI/ UConn

URI
continued from page 12
tration and the representatives of the faculty.
Gallagher is pro-union, "I think unions are fundamentally good. Unionization on a whole has had a positive effect."
"We're now working with the bargaining agent trying to get in on the negotiating, the last word mentioned is going to be students."
"That's not something that's intended. It's just that the faculty always have their intentions in mind and the administration has theirs in mind. Even when students recently held a mock negotiating session, they themselves never mentioned students while playing the roles of faculty and administration."
Gallagher says, "Now, the individual faculty member's morale is better, so they're happier."
"I think student participation has had a positive and stabilizing influence," he says.
At URI 70 per cent of the faculty are unionized. All faculty members receive salaries decided at the negotiating table.
The 8,200 students who attend URI are at a 1:14 ratio with faculty.
The University of Rhode Island receives 46 per cent of its funding from the state. Tiernan says this figure has increased 4.6 per cent from last year, but decreased in real dollars when compared to inflation.
Tiernan says, "Most faculty don't like unionization. They don't like being told what to do. They like the salaries, though."
Gallagher says, "The amount of research being done by the faculty has gone up and hours to teach have gone down. The faculty don't just get paid to teach. They're involved in community service, research and teaching."
Chris Barnett, editor of the URI student newspaper, says, "Collective bargaining protects the faculty's right to research and to have less classroom hours."
He explains that salaries are based on a point system. After a faculty member gets ten points he receives a raise. Faculty receive the most points for research.
Barnett adds, "Collective bargaining is good because it gives good professors job security, but it also gives bad professors job security."
Barnett says that faculty collective bargaining is largely for tenure and promotion reasons. Those involved in negotiating are: the AAUP, college and department chairmen, the president of the University and the faculty.
"The AAUP wants more say in university priorities," says Barnett.
Gallagher says, "Before, the faculty had more control. The faculty pretty much ran the school previous to collective bargaining. They hired and fired administrators. The faculty senate was more powerful then. Now, the faculty is mostly protecting the things they have left." The URI academic senate has one student representative. The remaining members are faculty.

MUB board approved

MUB
continued from page 1
coordinator of student activities, currently held by Jeff Onore, and replace it with a student intern.
He said he does not think the assistant director and student intern could handle the work load.
He said it is difficult to get faculty to approve an internship until you can prove that it is a learning experience.
Brian Peters, editor of Juris Quaesitor, and a member of the review committee, said the committee did not agree with funding Jeff Onore's position for next year. "We did not see it as necessary to have an administrator in that position. We felt a student intern could certainly handle what our present coordinator does."
Peters said the committee didn't feel "there is enough work for two administrative positions (In the Student Activities office)."
Onore said the committee was "fairly naive to believe students could be responsible for and accountable to the range of things that had to be done."
"I have students in to discuss their programs with me all day everyday," said Onore, who began the job last semester.
Stevens proposed ten items about Memorial Union/Student Activities Policies "which are left to the discretion of the director." Developing and implementing a student internship program in the Memorial Union/Student Activities was included in this list.
Also proposed was a developing concept for a Memorial Union/Student Activities Programming

Committee in conjunction with the Memorial Union Board of Directors. Peters said the committee "never recommended a programming board be established. The committee thought it would be "binding and restrictive upon the programming organizations," he said.
"I view it as unnecessary to have a committee to resolve conflicts and problems in the minimal amount of programming that smaller organizations produce," said Wilson.
Nancy Waldman, head of students for a park, said "it (a programming board) will help coordinate a small organization."
Stevens said a programming board would "not take away from anyone, but bring together people on a regular basis."
He said that would be one of the tasks of the new director. "If they can't come up with a reason (for having a programming board) then there won't be any."



Richard Stevens

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EDEN	ASHE	EWES

Reasons for union

SALARIES
continued from page 10
Kemerer and Baldrige published a survey of over 150 college presidents and departmental chairpersons rating their unionization priorities. The survey, sponsored by the Stanford Project on Academic Governance, shows in addition to the salary findings:
--"All respondents also include

fear of budget cuts, problems of teacher surplus, and the desire for increased faculty influence on governance" as reasons for unionizing.
--Following in descending order of importance were desire for job security, desire for fairer grievance procedures, the presence of experienced bargaining groups, permissive government legislation and a desire for more professional standing.



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PG

UNH Dance Theater is good despite flaws

By Jamie Batson

The third annual performance of the UNH Dance Theater was a combination of surprises and disappointments. The most surprising and entertaining was the dance "Youngman Blues," choreographed and performed by Christian Swenson.

The audience responded enthusiastically, for the first time in the show, to Swenson's dynamic and tightly controlled performance. The tall, slender Swenson with his patrician features and graceful yet explosive movements cut a commanding figure on the stage.

The lighting in this number was effective with a rapidly strobing segment that heightened the energy and excitement of the Mose Allison tune Swenson danced to.

What was impressive about the show were the results achieved by allowing the members of the company to choreograph and perform all the works presented. The variety achieved assembling a performance by that method was evident. Not only did the dances run the musical gamut from classical to jazz, but other personal interests were incorporated into the performances.

For example, Jill Sanders took the Robert Frost poem "Impulse" and choreographed a short tight dance to Swenson's



(Nick Novick photo)

reading of it.

The modern pieces in the show were stronger than the classical selections. Combining lurid colors and good body control Nancy Risher successfully fused her dancing skills with the hard, pounding music of Emerson, Lake and Palmer's "Cry From Within."

Unfortunately, Risher's superb efforts were marred by excessive volume and sloppy lighting, problems that occurred often during the performance.

Another distinctly different number was "Baroque and Blue" choreographed by Shannon Darr. The four dancers perform-

ing the piece conveyed a spirit of lighthearted gaiety dancing in clown costumes. The dance was slightly longer than most of the others. But a perfect balance be-

tween surprise and repetition was achieved, holding the dance together while maintaining the audience's interest.

One of the more technically complex numbers was "The Course of the Day," choreographed by Dian Strack. Strack and Swenson performed the major segment of the dance before a scrim. A chorus danced behind the scrim creating silhouetted gyrations. The variety of movements were overwhelming, but they presented forcibly the hectic pace of daily life we all try to keep up with.

More money was budgeted to costume this show than in the past. The results ranged from the usual array of leotards to professional looking production number costuming. The lavender chiffon halters worn by the female dancers in "Vintage Mancini" were tasteful and effective.

There was an overall feeling of casualness in the show. It is hopeful this will disappear in later performances. The dancers almost looked like they were not giving their all on every number and the audience responded adversely to this.

The UNH Dance Theater performance was a good one, but has the potential to be more. Once technical difficulties are ironed out and the theatrical magic conjured up is maintained, audiences will see the best of what the UNH Dance Theater has to offer.

Jesus of Nazareth

A reconciliation of the human and divine

By Bev Harrington

It is difficult to reconcile the human and the divine.

Part of what many of us tend to expect from any presentation of Christ, be it a painting, a story, a movie or a television show, is a meaningful reconciliation of the human and divine. An expression, in terms that we can accept, of Jesus, the man, who walked among everyday people, and Jesus, the Son of God, who was conceived immaculately, performed miracles and was resurrected from death.

It is nearly impossible for an artist, actor, writer or director to present us a Christ we relate to easily. Christ has confused civilizations for centuries.

But consider again why he baffles us: The nature of his physical existence, and the message of his spiritual existence. These are questions we have about ourselves, for which there are no easy answers. We look for insights. The artist, through his/her interpretations, shares insights we in turn can weigh for ourselves.

Last Sunday night *Jesus of Nazareth* part I was shown on NBC from 8-11:00 p.m. Part II will follow this Easter Sunday at the same time.

British novelist Anthony Bur-

gess wrote the screenplay. It took him three years of research, introspection and a shelf-full of manuscript drafts.

Franco Zeffirelli directed the six-hour movie. He directed *Romeo and Juliet* several years ago, and the same sort of richness in lighting and symbolism permeates this latest spectacle.

English actor Robert Powell portrays Christ as a sensitive, in-

tense, so-far gentle man. Other notables in the film include Michael York as a raving John the Baptist, Olivia Hussey (*Romeo's Juliet*) as a sweet, devoted Virgin Mary, James Farentino as a moody and torn Simon Peter, Peter Ustinov as Herod and Anne Bancroft as Mary Magdalene.

The film is a successful interpretation of Christ's impact on a wide range of humanity, from kings to disciples to the masses.

The characters are presented in human terms. The disciples miss their women. King Herod rages and proclaims there is no room for two kings: it's "my world... I won't share it with an infant." Salome is seductive and Doubting Thomas, doubting.

Judas Iscariot is shown as a man acting out of innocence, manipulated by a local leader. This interpretation works. We can't pass Judas off as an evil

person: his naivete sticks to us.

Burgess chose particular actions and teachings of Christ for their realistic impact. He relocated the parable of the Prodigal Son so that Jesus tells it, to invoke sympathy between self-righteous townspeople and pimps and tax collectors. It specifically brings together Simon Peter and Matthew.

Burgess includes some of Christ's miracles. Zeffirelli at times goes overboard with these, as when Jesus heals the dying girl. She is lying in a room bathed in three strong beams of light from three small windows above her. Christ sits on her bed and the camera zooms in on one of his hands, framed ethereally in the light, looking as if the light exuded from his own skin.

The lighting suggests the Holy Trinity and the presence of power. However, Powell's acting has already convinced us Christ has power. Zeffirelli has placed himself as director in the ironic position of trying to illuminate light. But for the most part, his techniques enrich the production.

Jesus of Nazareth is a moving television special. It does not gloss over essential human issues, conflicts or crises by attempting to persuade, convert or artificially resolve them for us.



preview

FRIDAY, APRIL 8

Silver Streak continues at the Franklin. Read the review elsewhere on these pages.

UNH Dance Theater performs in Johnson Theater of Paul Arts at 8 P.M. Tickets are \$2.50 for students and \$3.00 for general.

Lunch at the Dump at the Mub Pub.

Collegium Musicum in Scudder Gallery of Paul Arts at 8 P.M.

Thrill as Rabbit Irontail tries to stick it to Peter Cottontail on the animated special *Here Comes Peter Cotton-*

tail on channel 7 at 8 P.M.

Bang the Drum Slowly is a fine movie about a mediocre baseball player dying of an incurable disease. On channel 5 at 9 P.M.

The Midnight Special features Rod Stewart, Judy Collins, ABBA, Gary Wright and the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band. Channel 4 at 1 A.M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9

Once again *Silver Streak* at the Franklin.

UNH Dance Theater at Johnson Theater of Paul Arts. 8 P.M.

Lunch at the Dump at the Mub Pub.

For a laugh watch *The Charlois of the Gods?* based on von Daniken's book on channel 4 at 9:30.

Buckle a swash with Errol Flynn in the movie *Sea Hawk* at 11:15 on channel 9.

Georgia state senator Julian Bond is on *Saturday Night* at 11:30 P.M. Channel 4.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10

British singer Joan Armatrading is the MUSO concert this evening in the Granite State Room of the MUB at 8 P.M.

Charlton Heston is in *Two Minute Warning* at the Franklin. 6:30 and 8:40.

Chamber Music Recital at the Johnson Theater in Paul Arts. 8 P.M.

Rick Bean at the Mub Pub.

Excellent animation by the Fleischer studio in the feature length cartoon, *Hop-pity Goes to Town*, on channel 5 at 1 P.M.

The conclusion of *Jesus of Nazareth* is on channel 4 at 8 P.M.

The Oscar winning *Marty* is on channel 56 at 7 P.M.

Cecil B. DeMille's overlong account of the life of Moses is on channel 5 at 8 P.M. *The Ten Commandments*.

Have a good Easter.

MONDAY, APRIL 11

Two Minute Warning at the Franklin. Time out.

An exhibition and sale of graphic art will be in the East/West Lounge of the MUB from 10-4 P.M. Artists featured include Calder, Matisse, and Toulouse-Lautrec.

Audition for the Calico Band at the Mub Pub.

Silver Streak is Wild(er)

By Rob McCormack

The *Silver Streak*, like the roller coaster, was made for fun and thrills. At a dollar-fifty a ride, the viewer is not short-changed.

The movie's plot, though thin, keeps the action going. A rich art dealer, played by Patrick McGoochan, kills an art professor who has evidence that McGoochan has sold two phony Rembrandts.

Star Gene Wilder becomes involved when he is in his train compartment with the professor's secretary (Jill Clayburgh) and sees the professor's body hanging outside his window.

Though the professor is gone, the evidence, the so-called Rembrandt papers, remains, and for the next hour and a half Wilder, Clayburgh, and the "Feds" try to recover the Rembrandt Papers and thwart McGoochan.

Silver Streak is entertaining but lacking in artistic value. Wilder and Clayburgh do not create strong characters through their acting, but merely play the cliché aspects of their roles. Wilder gets thrown from the train three times and each time he gets up and swings his fist in anger and yells, "Bitch!" It brings laughs but is not a great performance.

Clayburgh, who is held captive by McGoochan, is relegated to the role of damsel in distress. She tells Wilder at the beginning of the movie she cannot type or take shorthand even though she is a secretary, "but I have a marvelous personality," she explains. The same can be said about her acting.

Co-star Richard Pryor gives a commendable performance, easily the best in the film. Pryor, a black, plays a thief who puts his know-how to work helping Wilder escape some local cops and get back on the *Silver Streak*.

Pryor is cool and casual, the black stereotype. During a shoot-



The Fantastic Four? No, Richard Pryor, Gene Wilder, Scatman Crothers and Jill Clayburgh in a scene from *Silver Streak*.

out scene in the storage car of the train Wilder is firing away madly, while Pryor is taking careful shots, "What do you think this is, a Western?" he asks Wilder.

The cinematography in the *Streak* is ok, no more. It is obvious the motion of the train is used as a unifying thread in the film, but the mere profile of the train silhouetted by the sunset does not elevate the photography to art. Also, there are several shots used twice—not very imaginative.

There was one good sequence, just after Wilder saw the dead professor hanging outside his window. As he explains to Clayburgh what he saw, the camera focuses on the reflection in the window.

Clayburgh tells him he was imagining things, that he had had too much to drink. The reflection helps bring to focus the state of mind of the two characters.

The Silver Streak is neither brilliant nor pretentious. It is entertaining. It molds your attention without demanding you give it.

Train movies are intrinsically exciting. A train ride in itself can be an adventure. Add a little intrigue, as in *The Silver Streak*, and a thriller is born. But *The Silver Streak* is different from other train thrillers because it is humorous. Excitement is built up and released, like riding a roller coaster. And it works.

TRIVIA TRIVIA TRIVIA TRIVIA

The answer to last week's *Wicked Hard Question* concerning the names of the Banana Splits is: Bingo, Drooper, Fleagle and Snorky.

Now this week's *Wicked Hard Question*. Gerry and Sylvia Anderson, currently producers of *Space 1999*, once used a process call Supermarionation, using puppets, to produce 5 animated TV series. What were the five shows?

- 1) Who wrote *Peter Pan*?
- 2) What were the last names of Bonnie and Clyde?
- 3) What was the name of the TV series featuring the investigative firm of Bailey and Spencer?
- 4) The TV version had Patricia Crowley and Mark Miller as Joan and Jim Nash in *Please Don't Eat the Daisies*. Who were the stars in the 1960 movie?
- 5) Pianist Erroll Garner's best known composition became the basis for what Clint Eastwood film?
- 6) Who played the President of the United States in the movie *Dr. Strangelove*?
- 7) According to Harry Chapin, where do "they call the place Dogtown"?
- 8) What's the name of the ranger in the Yogi Bear cartoons?
- 9) What's the name of the dog on the Jetsons?
- 10) During World War Two who was Captain America's sidekick?

The answers: 1) James M. Barrie 2) Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow 3) 77 Sunset Strip 4) Doris Day and David Niven 5) Play Misty for Me. The song was Misty 6) Peter Sellers 7) Cape Ann, Massachusetts 8) Ranger Smith 9) Astro 10) Bucky

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\$4 General public

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classified ads

for sale

For Sale: Complete darkroom: Omega B-22 enlarger; Omega F4.5-75mm and 50mm lenses; safelight; Singer time-o-lite; contact printer; 5 X 10 easel; assorted processing materials. \$225. Call Fran 2-2240 days/868-5496 eves. 4/22

1968 VW Beetle for sale-Engine in good condition, needs body work. Will take best offer. Call 868-7343 and ask for Mark. 4/19

Fabiano Black Beauty rock-climbing shoes, size 9 1/2 M. Never used. \$25 (new price: \$40). Call 868-5326 after 6 p.m. 4/22

For Sale: 1969 BMW 2002 \$1,000 or best offer. Call 742-9194 after 5:00. 4/19

For Sale: 1963 VW-Excellent Engine-Body needs some work-Best offer-868-2514 evenings. 4/15

Steel tip-up garage door for sale; 8 feet wide by 7 high; used but good condition, with hardware and keys; \$37.50 in Durham; 868-2794. 4/12

For Sale: 175cc Kawasaki Dirt Bike-Street legal \$300 or best offer-Must Sell-Now is your chance. Nick 436-1851. 4/15

1962 VW BUG-Mechanics Car - New Front End. Rebuilt 1200cc engine with zero mileage. \$325.00. Call Ian Campbell 749-3194. 4/19

1965 Volvo 1225 2-door sedan. 86,000 miles. 4-speed. Recent body repair and paint job. \$750 or best offer. Call 332-7117. 4/19

1972 VW BUG. 40k miles, no rust, one owner. Was in Hawaii first two years. Well maintained. Best offer around \$1450. Call Phil at 749-3390. 4/15

For Sale: 1967 Volkswagen Van. In good running condition. \$1523 or best offer. Call 749-4722 ask for Tracy. 4/19

Pioneer SX-626 AM-FM stereo Receiver. 35 Watts RMS PER channel. Excellent condition. \$499.00 new, Asking \$100.00. If interested stop by or call Jeff. Hetzel 326. 2-1613 or 868-9833. 4/8

For Sale: Pair of Goodyear custom power cushion polyglas belted G-78-15 tires, like new. \$50.00. Call 868-5708. 4/12

The Four Poster - 68 Fourth St. Dover. Tel. 742-8104. antiques, collectables, used furniture, bookcases, odds & ends. 5/20

1975 Triumph Spitfire. 4 spd., AM-FM, 2-barted, Radials. 24,000 mi. Call after 5:00. 436-8962. 4/12

Portable Smith Corona typewriter with case. Has just been professionally cleaned and lubricated. Old, but very good condition. \$35.00 or best offer. Priscilla Gallup. 2-1607 or 868-9882. 4/15

6'4" Hobie Surfboard, excellent condition, see Wayne 118 Outdoorsman, or call 2-1162. 4/19

For Sale: 1972 CAPRI. 2000cc. 4-cylinder. Needs little body work. Only \$1250. Call John Milles at 868-5608. 4/22

For Sale 1972 FORD MUSTANG. 302 V8 Auto. trans. P.S., P.B., New Battery, Muffler. 53,000 miles. \$1,300 or best offer. Contact WAX 2-1590 or 868-9779. 4/15

For Sale: Magnavox stereo with speakers. \$40 as is. Call Alyssa at 868-9847 or 2-2782. 4/22

Pioneer SX-626 AM-FM stereo Receiver. 35 Watts RMS PER channel. Excellent condition. \$499.00 new, asking \$200.00. If interested stop by or call Jeff. Hetzel 326. 2-1613, 868-9833. 4/12

2 Magic Sew-up Rims for sale & 1 good clement sew-up tire. Rims \$28 new. Best offer. Call 868-2958 from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. 4/12

Raleigh Grand-Prix Bicycle. 10-speed. 23 inch frame, sound condition. Call Pete. 659-2745. 4/8

Honda 350 Scrambler, excellent condition. turn signals, elec. start, luggage rack, sissy bar. Registered & inspected. \$1495.00 or trade for car of lesser value plus cash. Call 659-2780 Nmt. 4/15

Britannica 3 Encyclopedia. \$575.00 firm. Also, fold out sofa bed, \$40.00. Food dehydrator \$35.00. 26 fairly current record albums, \$10.00 excellent condition. 4/18

Electric Piano for sale: Wurlitzer may be used with its own amp or with external amp. Needs a little work. Has sustain pedal. \$250 or best offer. Daphne after 3:00. 436-1226. 5/15

1967 Volkswagen Van. Good running condition. Needs minor body repairs. Asking \$500. Call 664-9620. 4/12

Scuba equipment DACOR J-valve, Rubberized, tank with boot and back pack, hydro tested US Divers Regulator top shape. Asking \$185. 30 hp Johnson motor \$80. Call 778-0885. 4/11

For Sale: 1967 VW Squareback. Rebuilt engine has 30,000 miles, but still runs fine. Needs body work. Inspected. Asking \$300. Call 659-2018 evenings. 4/11

1964 PORSCHE 356 C. 85,000 original miles (5000 on motor overhaul) Abarth, Pirellis, Blaupunkt AM/FM. New pins, clutch, pressure plate & throwout bearing. Body in good shape. \$1795.00 or B.O. 749-0527. 4/22

1972 OSSA Pioneer. Low mileage Little use last 3 years. New rings, bars, rear shocks, knobbie & petty front fender. \$350 or B.O. Bill 749-0527. 4/22

1967 Volkswagen Van. Good running condition. Needs minor body repairs. Asking \$500. Call 9620. 4/12

HIKERS-CAMPERS Wool is cool! Now in stock, light-weight wool pants. Also, cotton Khaki and fatigue pants. New shipment of everything else. 2nd coming, Water St., Newmarket. 4/8

1970 B.M.W. 2002 standard. 5 Michelins new exhaust, excellent condition. Maroon. Asking \$1,975. Call 749-4046. 4/8

BEAUTIFUL... 1972 AUDI 100LS: Silver, sunroof, AM-FM, A/C, tach, 4 speed, 4 door, radials plus snows. Southern Car; excellent engine and body, perfect summer wheels. Best offer over \$2,300. 2-1145/868-9821 Peter. 4/19

For Sale: 1975 Pinto, blue, very good condition, no rust low mileage, 4 speed transmission tape deck included; asking \$2300 price negotiable. call 659-5789. 4/19

For Sale: 1976 Gibson SG pro. electric guitar with velvet lined case. Lists new \$610. will sell \$300. also univox phase shifter, new \$50 will sell \$20 call Scott at 862-1290 anytime. 4/12

Classic 1967 Chevy 4 door stwgn. inspected, overdrive, needs engine work. \$400. 659-3601 ask for Chris; try early mornings. late nights. 4/12

1973 Shasta 17 foot Motor Home. Chevy 350 V8 Engine, Auto Trans. PS and PB. Air conditioner, fully self-contained. Roof air conditioner and luggage rack. Excellent condition, carefully maintained. Only 40,000 miles. \$7400. Phone 603-224-7574 and see at Bow, N.H. 4/15

For Sale: Cute seal-point Siamese kittens-just two female left! Weaned, litter trained and ready for a good home. Parents on premises. Call 436-5203 after 4:30 p.m. 4/12

For Sale: 1971 Triumph TR-6. New paint, new tires, new tops, 41,000 miles, California car, excellent condition. \$2500. Call 742-8587 Dennis. 4/8

For Sale: Underwood Electric typewriter, old, but in excellent condition. Equipped with electric back-spacer, forward spacer, power return, etc. \$75 or best offer. Call Mark, Christensen 208/2-2317, 2-1490 Or 868-9849 and leave message. 4/12

For Sale - '67 VW Fastback sound condition but has dropped a valve, \$200 as is; negotiable. Call Tom 868-5458, best time after 5 p.m. 4/12

For Sale: 1967 Volkswagen Van in good running condition. \$500 or best offer. call 749-4722 ask for Tracy. 4/22

76 Ford Van, E100 300cl, 3 spd. am fm stereo, mags, flairs and spoiler, smk windows, roof vent, tire holder, good rubber. 3900.00 firm. 868-5375 Bonnie. 4/12

Kawasaki 350 1972 Model approximately 7,000 miles, 3 cyl. looks good, runs good. Has sissy bar, \$475. Call 868-9706 or 722-6203. Ask for John Helie. 4/8

Jade, the Chinese "Stone of Heaven." Beautiful patterned-green bracelets. Compliments jeans or gowns. Complete the natural look with a natural stone. Compare. \$12. Orientation, Box 216, Barrington, N.H. 03825. 4/8

For Sale: 1 year old Dore Brand roof ski rack, excellent condition. call 868-5566 (ask for Cindy) \$15.00 4/19

Must sell-1968 Chevelle 4-door hd. top, 307 V-8, body good, runs excellent. \$200 or best offer. Call 868-7196 evenings. 4/8

Technical rock climbing equipment-large selection of items for sale, excellent condition. 749-4689. 4/15

TURNABLE for sale: Dual 1214-Empire cart. \$60. Large down sleeping bag \$35 Needs zipper. Call 749-3740. Ask for Peter. 4/8

For Sale: 1972 Blue 4-door Pontiac Ventura, 6-cylinder. Sound running condition, good body-little rust, snow tires, carefully maintained. \$1300 firm. Call Carrie 868-9727. 4/8

1973 Suzuki 550GT for sale. Just tuned and running strong padded sissy bar. Must sell. Am leaving for Cal. in May. Asking \$800.00. Will talk. 4/8

Two burner wood stove-still in box - \$100.00. Marantz Model 7 pre-amp-good condition-\$100.00; Automatic Radio slide mount 8-track car deck q/assorted tapes-best offer; pair binoculars-\$15.00-Dual 1225 turntable-\$50.00. Call Nelson 868-7541. 4/8

dwelling

4 Bedroom Furnished apartment centrally located in Dover on Kari Van. Available June 1st. \$325 per month includes heat. Call 742-7908. eves. 7 to 9. 4/19

1 Bedroom apartment, kitchen/living room, bathroom, use backyard. Rent \$158/month including heat/hot water. Available June 1st (option for fall) 4 miles from UNH off Lee Circle. 868-5301. 4/15

Apartment to Rent: Centrally located in Dover on the Kari Van. 3 Bedrooms, Living Room, Dining Room, Kitchen and bath. \$195 per month heated. Call 742-7908 after 7 p.m. 4/26

2 bedroom apartment in Dover on Kari-van route. Wall to wall carpeting. All utilities except electricity included. Available June 1 with option to continue renting. Call 742-0082. 4/19

Apt. to Sublet June-Aug. 145 Main St. Newmarket. \$120 per month. Big windows. Very sunny. Pets, kids, O.K. Call 803-536-2191 or come to Apt. 7. 4/15

Sunny one-bedroom apt. in Webster House to sublet for summer with option to Rent in Sept. \$235/month. Call 868-7184. 4/26

Dreaming of a place, apt. or house close to UNH radius, to rent for sum. and thru next year. Pref. wood heat, land for a garden. Older Student, references. Call Jeff Straw-eves: 868-2946. 4/15

Quiet Female student (smoker) seeks room in the Durham-Dover area for coming fall semester, with kitchen facilities if possible. Please call immediately 868-2439. 4/19

Durham Apt. to sublet. Available to 3 people. June 1st to Aug 31st. 2 Bedrooms. Furnished \$240/mo. 8 Mill Rd/Apt. 3. You won't find a more convenient location. Call 868-7329. 4/26

Help! I'm looking for a nice quiet cabin for the summer. If you know of one in the Durham area please call Dan at 862-2061. 4/8

For Rent-Apartment 3 rooms and bath, livingroom, bedroom and kitchen; Stove and refrigerator; 5 minute walk from campus; very sunny location; married couples preferred; no children or pets; Rent \$140/MO. PLUS UTILITIES. Call 868-9648. 4/12

Married couple and cat looking for summer rental w/option for fall semester. Preferably on Kari-Van route between Durham and beach area. Call 926-4432 evenings. 4/19

Wanted: large house for '77-'78 school year. Preferably 4 or 5 bedrooms and within 20 min. drive to campus. Call 659-2653. 4/15

Two bedroom apartment for rent in Somers-worth. Available April 1st. heat, hot water, cable TV, stove, refrigerator included, some furniture, washer, dryer available. \$152/month. Walt Shackford 692-2818/868-5669. 4/12

Wanted: roomy apt. or small house in Port., Durham area for summer with possible renewal. Must allow pets 436-8017 Chuck or Cindy 4/19

pre-paid class ad forms available at room 151 MUB

TRUSTEE
continued from page 1

Lessard's original bill called for the election of the student trustee by the full student body of one campus annually. The rotation, as in the amended version passed yesterday, went from Keene to Plymouth to Durham.

Because the current student trustee, Deborah Child, is from

Lessard's original bill was passed unanimously by the house and 18-4 by the senate a few weeks ago. Thomson said he would veto the bill because it took

"I wanted the rotation and annual term put in law so the governor could not violate either," said Lessard. "This compromise gives the students, in law, the gentleman's agreement between former Gov. Walter Peterson made in 1971. That agreement (rotation and annual term) had not been adhered to since 1973."

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Wanted: Talented people to perform for 20 minute segments for the MUB Pub talent night. Sign up at the student activities office by April 8. get involved or lend your support on April 12.

services

BUSINESS TEACHER will do these resumes, reports, student, professional, business, personal typing on IBM Correcting SELECTRIC, choice of style/pitch. Reasonable. Diana 742-4858. 4/11

wanted

roommates

personals

Maria: I hope this day and every day to come brings joy and happiness into your life. A year older, a year wiser, an unforgettable year. I wish you only the best. Happy Birthday. Love Always, David. 4/8

Faculty & staff gourmet breakfast to celebrate spring, MUB's Granite State Room Tuesday April 12, 1977 for only \$2.00 4/8

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comics

On Campus

by Bob Finegold

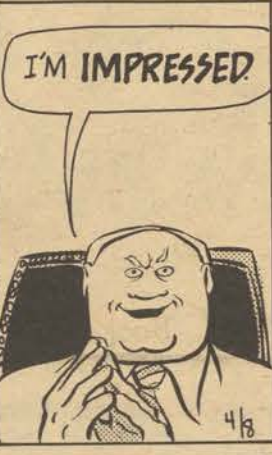


by Garry Trudeau

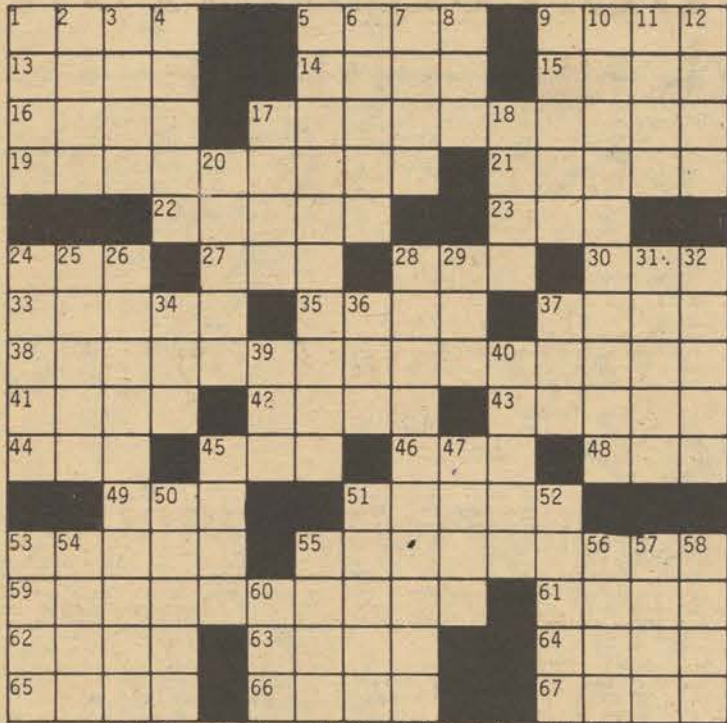


TANK MCNAMARA

by Jeff Millar & Bill Hinds



collegiate crossword



ACROSS

- 1 Lake in Africa
- 5 Command to a dog
- 9 Packard and Peugeot
- 13 Andrews Sisters show, "Over —"
- 14 Jim Ryun's forte
- 15 Length times width
- 16 Continent
- 17 Tennessee Williams blockbuster (2 wds)
- 19 Trumped-up stories (2 wds.)
- 21 Sells
- 22 "For Whom the Bell —"
- 23 Approximate (abbr.)
- 24 Toper
- 27 Favorite
- 28 Bowler — Carter
- 30 "He — gets slapped"
- 33 Prefix: race
- 35 — shop
- 37 Line of juncture
- 38 Arnold Bennett novel (4 wds.)
- 41 Edges
- 42 Prefix: against
- 43 Miss Forest
- 44 Hindu title
- 45 Reply (abbr.)
- 46 Author Tolstoy

DOWN

- 48 River in Belgium
- 49 Shoot the breeze
- 51 Miss Keaton
- 53 Harvests
- 55 Maxwell Anderson play
- 59 Additions
- 61 "Crazy —"
- 62 Storage place
- 63 Turkish chamber
- 64 Small boat
- 65 Former British prime minister
- 66 Tennis ace
- 67 Lambs
- 17 Racer Yarborough
- 18 Baking medium
- 20 Star of "Fiddler on the Roof"
- 24 Clockmaker Thomas, et al.
- 25 Thomas Tryon's chiller, "The —"
- 26 " — Worker"
- 28 John W. Aldridge's "The — Fire"
- 29 Individual
- 31 Jack —, Jr.
- 32 Auguries
- 34 1,2,3, etc. (abbr.)
- 36 "The — and the Pendulum"
- 37 Holy one (abbr.)
- 39 Racer Gurney
- 40 Glistened
- 45 Altar end of a church
- 47 Food
- 50 Kitchen clothing
- 51 Shore
- 52 Wear away
- 53 Opera star Stevens
- 54 Miss Markey
- 55 Ties the knot
- 56 Put in storage
- 57 French infinitive
- 58 " — in the Attic"
- 60 Extinct bird

© Edward Julius, 1975 Collegiate CW75-9

ANSWERS, PAGE 13

Gambling

GAMBLING continued from page 3

"Lone sharking, robberies, burglaries and street fighting go hand in hand with such gambling. And, I'm not moralizing. I don't think we want our political leaders to worry about keeping gambling clean in New Hampshire."

"Slot and casino gambling is what legislators and other public officials will spend most of their time on. The criminal effects can't be controlled."

Roberts continued, "Concerning House Bill 516, I don't think big-time slot machine operators care if you start big or small. Casinos in the mountains and slot machines in the restaurants won't keep the families coming to New Hampshire, which is big for revenue now."

Souter said New Hampshire's law enforcement is not large enough or sophisticated enough to deal with the organized crime gambling would bring.

Insurance

INSURANCE continued from page 4

of adequate life insurance is a burden for most young people—but an essential one," he said in a report to Fidelity Union agents and management in response to the article.

Collins said, "We've paid \$15.7 million in death claims on the CollegeMaster alone in the last five years."

According to Wegener, there are 1,800 life insurance companies. Thirty-three have programs designed for college seniors.

Annie Andrews, an agent for the Smith Insurance Company in Portsmouth, said that company does offer a program to seniors which lets them pay lower premiums during the first three years. The company then charges higher premiums to average out the payments.

"I wouldn't go out and solicit it. If someone came in and said they needed it (life insurance) and I thought it was a good idea for them, I would sell it to them," said Andrews.

"I think there is a better time in someone's life to take it," she said.

Andrews said the Smith Insurance Company offers the policy to people for a "ten day free look. At the end of ten days they bring it back and say 'Here it is, I don't want it, or yes, I want it, here is the first premium.'"

Margaret Upson, an agent for New York Life Insurance Company in Dover, said there are pros and cons to having life insurance for college students. "It boils down to whether you can afford it."

"If they can afford it, great. If a student is working to put themselves through school and does not have sufficient funds, they shouldn't buy it," said Upson.

Upson said she does not agree with policies like Fidelity Union's CollegeMaster plan. "Very high policies are sold and students pay lower premiums in the beginning and pay higher ones and a note (interest on a loan) afterwards."

Diana Fay, a senior business administration major, said, "It took me ten to 15 minutes until I figured out she (the agent) was trying to sell me life insurance. At first, I thought she was an advisor and was going to talk to me about my studies the way she knew my name and class. When I found out she was trying to sell me life insurance, I told her my father was in life insurance and that was the end."

Wegener said, "We're not trying just to make a sale, we're trying to create a client. We want to keep the person as a client. (The agents) are in business for creating a clientele for themselves."

BLAZING LADLES

LEGEND HAS IT THAT... SOMEWHERE IN THE FAR REACHES OF THE WORLD THERE LOOMS A CREATURE KNOWN AS HIPPO DIPPO. WITH HIM CAN BE FOUND RICH TREASURES FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL COMING ACROSS THIS EXOTIC ANIMAL. THIS WEEK TEX AND SETH TAKE A SAFARI IN....

SEARCH OF HIPPO DIPPO



THE NATIVES TOLD US THAT WITH HIPPO DIPPO LIE TREASURES BEYOND OUR WILDEST DREAMS. LOOK IN THE CLEARING, IS IT LIONS, NO TIGERS NO BEARS OH MY...

YOU DON'T HAVE TO TAKE A SAFARI FOR THESE TREASURES. COME TO PISTACHIO'S WHERE AN ICE CREAM TREASURE CAN BE MADE JUST FOR YOU.



Baseball

BASEBALL
continued from page 20

That loaded the bases and set the stage for leftfielder Ken Billings, who picked on a 2-1 delivery from Luongo and sent a single to center field scoring Hennessey and Jablonski. Whitty singled to score Stone for the Wildcats' fourth run and after a walk to Wholley, Billings came home with the fifth UNH run when BC catcher Tim Dachos made an error.

"We started to get to him (Luongo) in the fourth," said Wholley, who was three-for-four on the day with one RBI. "He was starting to tire and we were getting around on his fastballs."

Meara came in and put out the fire, getting Tim Burke on a line drive and inducing Russ Pembroke to ground to short to end the inning.

UNH starter Tom White was superb on the mound, striking out seven batters and keeping his control, walking only one.

The Eagles, however, got to White in the eighth inning. Paul Remillard singled to centerfield with one out and Tom Songin crashed a home run to left-center to suddenly bring BC to life.

But Gene Jones, who has done excellent relief work so far this season, struck out Jim Conroy and after giving up a single to Kevin MacDonald, whiffed Santilli to end the inning.

The Eagles had one more scoring chance in the ninth. Steve Craft hit a one out single to left, but UNH sophomore Jim Neal put BC to rest by scooping up Steve Johnson's ground ball up the middle, stepping on second base and firing to first for a game-ending double play.

"Jim Neal made two great plays at shortstop," said Connor, "and one of them ended the game."

Hitting stars for the Wildcats were Wholley, Billings, who went three-for-five with two RBI's and

New England Lacrosse poll

1. Massachusetts	0	2	0
2. Brown	1	2	0
3. New Hampshire	1	1	0
4. Harvard	1	1	0
5. Dartmouth	1	2	0
6. Yale	3	3	0
7. Boston College	2	1	0
8. Middlebury	1	0	0
9. Williams	x	x	x
10. Connecticut	1	1	0
11. Bowdoin	x	x	x
12. Tufts	1	0	0
13. Boston St.	0	1	1

third baseman Whitty, who had two singles, a walk, and an RBI in four trips to the plate.

"They (BC) were ranked number one in the latest poll," said Connors, "they were a good team, but we played real well."

Trackmen open season

TRACK
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with the weight events threatening to be dismal.

The only bright spot is Porrazzo in the hammer throw. Porrazzo will hold his own and score some points for the team.

The javelin will be interesting to follow. Copeland said, "Steve Hall has been working hard all year and will show a great deal of improvement over the season." Hall looks to lead the pack over the 7 other javelin throwers.

Long jumpers Tim Pendry and Tim Macklin are both injured. Pendry definitely will not start the season and Macklin will jump, but won't be 100 per cent

And with Jack Poling out with mononucleosis, Mark Gori is the sole long jumper. His best jump has been 20'6".

The injury to triple jumper Friehling will hurt UNH, but Brad Russ, who has jumped 44 feet and 10 inches, should be able to take up the slack.

Chip Wood is the leading high jumper. His personal high is 6'7". But this spring he has been jumping only 6'5". It is hopeful that by the start of the season he will be back up to 6'7".

In the pole vault Steve Marcotte has been consistently clearing 15 feet. He finished second in the Yankee Conference championships, vaulting 15 feet.

"This year's track team is young and competitive. Copeland said, "We're looking for a good

season. Indoors we were fourth in the Yankee Conference and barring any more injuries to key personnel we should be fourth outdoors, possibly third.

"We have a tough schedule. MIT whom we play in our first meet has had an excellent season.

"We have a young and steadily improving team. It is stronger than the team we fielded last year. And if every one of these guys would improve through this year, this will have been a successful spring season."

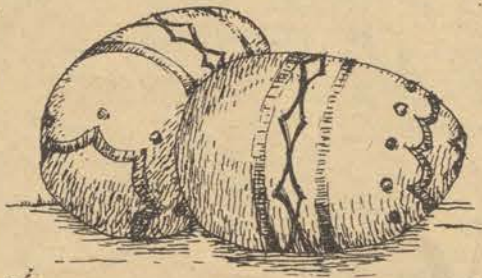
On the strength of running events UNH will be a very competitive team this year. The questions still remain in the field events. The team would be helped if jumpers Friehling, Macklin and Pendry could come back by the end of the season.

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BE AN INFORMED
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No.3 Wildcats host No. 8 Middlebury

By Ed McGrath

Is the UNH men's lacrosse team for real? Was last week's win over Brown a fluke?

The answers to these questions should come this afternoon when the Wildcats host Middlebury College at 3:00 p.m. in Cowell Stadium.

UNH enters the game ranked third in New England (behind Massachusetts and Brown, and 17th in the nation. Middlebury is eighth in New England.

The Panthers have been on the road all week. They have won their first three games with the smallest margin of victory being ten goals (16-6 over Wesleyan).

"They've been on the road but they're 3-0 on the spring trip," said UNH coach Art Young. "Middlebury wants to go back

undefeated. They'll be sky high.

"We're the toughest game on their schedule besides Dartmouth," added Young. "We don't want them going back 4-0."

Middlebury has scored 52 goals already this year and last year's leading scorer, Greg Wheeler, has missed the first two games.

Along with Wheeler, UNH is going to have to stop Duane Ford, Roy Heffernan, and Tom Callahan.

In Wednesday's game against Boston State, Ford scored four goals and assisted on two others. Ford, who scored six goals in last year's 11-8 win over the Cats, was the second leading scorer on the team last season.

Callahan was moved up to attack from his midfield position by Panther coach Dennis Daly. Callahan has been the major

contributor in Middlebury's offense, scoring three times against Boston St. and three times in the Tufts game.

"Heffernan (last year's third leading scorer) and Ford are juniors and have been carrying that team for two years," said Young.

Middlebury runs a different type of offense than Brown. UNH will have to change its strategy a little bit.

"We have to contain the dodgers and not give them the opportunity to get by," explained Young. "We'll have to play a good one-on-one defense. 'The pressure is on our attack to put the ball in the goal.'"

Much of that pressure will fall on the first attack of Ed Richardson, Roger Rydell and Bob Stephenson. This line has

accounted for 13 of UNH's 24 goals.

Young doesn't expect much of a letdown by his team following the Brown win. "UNH has been upset by Middlebury the previous two years (11-8 and 15-14). Most players won't forget about that."

"The team looked psyched in practice Wednesday," added Young. "They may be higher than they were for the Brown game."

Today's game is the first of four games in an eight game

stretch. The Wildcats play Boston College Monday afternoon at three p.m., Connecticut Wednesday, and Bowdoin next Saturday afternoon.

"We've practiced for a long time," said Young. "We want to show what we can do on the field."

Young scouted the Brown-BC game. He feels UNH can prepare for the Eagles with one practice (Saturday).

"But I don't want to think about BC until after Middlebury."

sports

Batmen rained out again

By Paul Keegan

Though their record is still unimpressive (3-8), the UNH baseball team's 5-3 victory over top-ranked Boston College Tuesday afternoon is an indication that things may be turning around for the Cats.

Wildcat coach Ted Connor walked onto the team bus at 8:30 yesterday morning and announced that the doubleheader against Springfield has been postponed. That coupled with the decision, later that day, that Saturday's doubleheader at URI had also been postponed, meant that when the Cats trot onto UNH's Brackett field next Wednesday, it will have been eight

days since they have played in a game situation.

Snowfall in Springfield on Wednesday night and predictions of snow flurries on Thursday forced the postponement of yesterday's game. It has been tentatively rescheduled for April 26th.

"This would have been a good time to get Springfield," said Connor yesterday, "it would have been their first game of the season and I like to get team early in the year—a time when they make the most mistakes."

URI's athletic director Maurice Zarchen phoned UNH yesterday to postpone tomorrow's game because their field is too wet.

"They haven't been able to get on their field yet," said Connor, "but I'd rather be playing. We need it."

The Wildcats pulled what has to be considered an upset Tuesday in Chestnut Hill. The Eagles, though only 1-0 before the game, were at the top of the pack in the ECAC.

"The pitcher (Ron Luongo) that started for them was supposed to be their best," said Connors, "but he made the same mistake that our pitchers have been making all year—too many walks."

Luongo only lasted for 3 1/3 innings, in which time the Wildcats burned him for all five of their runs, highlighted by a four run fourth inning. Relief pitcher Bob Meara stopped the Cats cold for the remaining 5 2/3 innings with three-hit relief pitching, but the damage had been done.

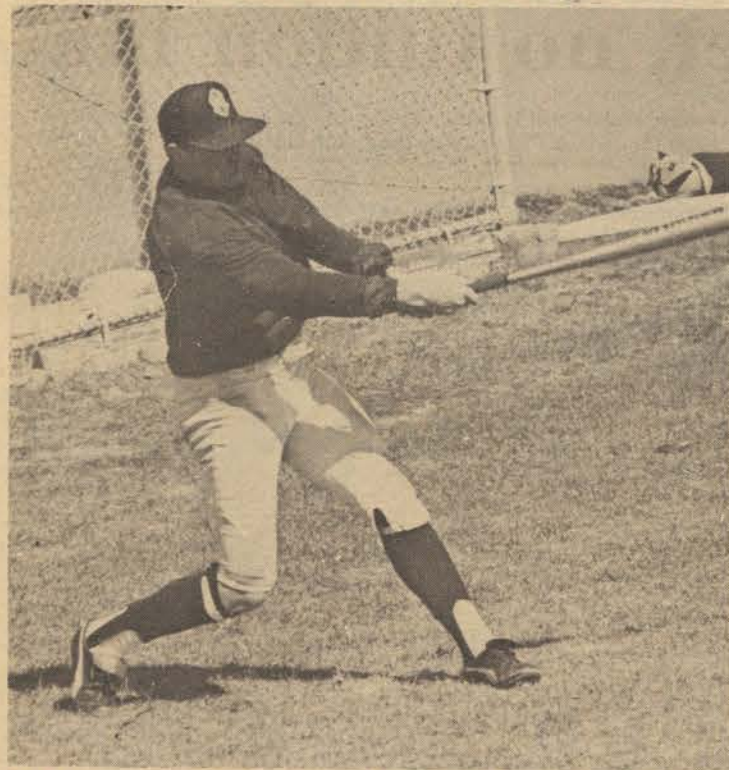
The Cats got on the scoreboard in the top of the first when Ken Billings singled to center, was moved along to second when Jeff Whitty grounded out to the pitcher, and scored on a single to left field by Steve Wholley.

BC got one of their runs in the second inning when Bob Santilli rapped a single to right field, scoring Kevin MacDonald, who began the rally with a two-out double.

Then came the big fourth inning. Mike Hennessey, who has done well replacing injured catcher Jim MacDonald, reached on an error by Santilli, the Eagles' shortstop.

UNH shortstop Jim Neal sacrificed Hennessey to second, followed by a single to left by freshman second baseman Greg Jablonski and a walk to Keith Stone, who replaced Mike Belzil at the designated hitter position.

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UNH co-captain Tim Burke takes a cut during the Wildcats' workout yesterday. Burke, who was an All-American defenseman for the UNH hockey team, was the leading hitter for the Cats last season and is off to another good start this year. (Paul Keegan photo)

Stickwomen open season

By Lee Hunsaker

How do you improve upon a team that scored 100 goals in just seven games?

That's the problem confronting women's lacrosse coach Jean Rillings this spring and it's turning out to be a tough one—especially when four players of last year's record breaking squad are gone.

Forwards Susie Yaghzian and Dodi Flaherty were the main spark plugs in the tremendous offense displayed by the Wildcats last year. Yaghzian led the team in scoring with 29 goals while Flaherty had 10. Both were lost to graduation.

Picking up the slack for the Cats this year will be Molly Parrish, last year's second highest scorer with 27 goals. Rillings describes Parrish as an "extremely determined competitor who hasn't fully reached her potential. She's got to be the

leader on the team because she's the most experienced."

Despite the losses (Kathy Hancock on defense) Rillings has seemed to come up with an "excellent defense and the potential for an excellent offense."

The defense is backstopped by second year goalie Susanne Rousseau. "She's a great athlete," said Rillings of her net-minder. "She also plays field hockey for me and last year we needed a goalie for lacrosse so I asked her to play and she turned out fantastic."

Last year Rousseau posted a 2.85 goals against average, recording one shutout (against Maine) and two one goal games.

Alice Hayner, Gail Keyes and Marissa Didio all appear to be ready to fill in the nucleus of the defense that could be the key to the Wildcats season. With the offense standing as the only question mark (if it really is one) the defense must be ready and

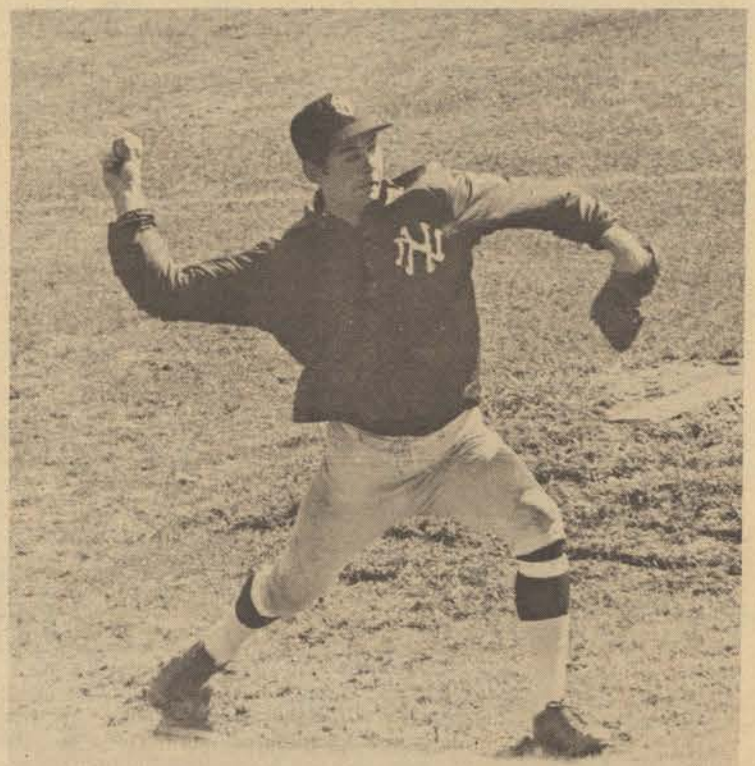
Rillings is confident that they will be.

"I've been lucky to have good athletes on my team," she said. "They're quick, fast and they think out there. That's what we need."

Offensively the main problem is togetherness. In the two weeks that the team has been outside for practices the emphasis has been on passing positional play and team work.

"I'm hoping that they'll gel before the first game (against Tufts) but after that we have a week before our next game so we'll be able to work on our mistakes."

Tufts, the Cat's first opponent, is a relatively unknown team since the last time UNH played the Jumbos was at least five years ago. Yet Rillings isn't taking the game lightly sighting that "every team changes from year to year with the addition or loss of some key players."



UNH's Steve Wholley warms up during yesterday's baseball practice. Wholley was scheduled to pitch tomorrow at URI, but the doubleheader was postponed because of rain. (Paul Keegan photo)

Outlook bright for men's track

By Dana Jennings

For the first time in six years, UNH heads into the spring track season looking like Wildcats, instead of kittens.

The Wildcats are coming off of a 5-5 indoor track season, the best record the team has compiled since 1970.

UNH's spring track squad featured three indoor track record-breakers, two-miler George Reed, weight thrower Lou Porrazzo and triple jumper Bob Friehling.

Reed set a school and Yankee Conference record when he ran an 8:55.2 two mile at the YC championship meet.

Porrazzo set a UNH record in the 35 pound weight throw with a toss of 60 feet and 1/2 inch.

Friehling broke the UNH record in the triple jump with a leap of 45 feet and 4 inches. Unfortunately, for the Wildcats, he is a question mark for the spring season. UNH track coach John Copeland said, "Friehling hasn't been jumping because he has been suffering from a back injury." If Friehling doesn't jump this spring, it will hurt the team.

UNH's main strength is in the distance events, especially the two mile.

In Reed, UNH has the finest two-miler in the YC. If he is fully recovered from the illness that plagued him at the end of the indoor season, it is very possible he will have a record setting spring.

Gary Crossan is Reed's partner in the two-mile. In the same meet Reed ran his record breaking time, Crossan ran his personal best of 9:07.5.

"Crossan hasn't yet reached his potential," Copeland said.

Crossan is a doubtful starter for tomorrow's tri-meet with MIT and Bates because of achilles tendon problems.

UNH's miler is Mark Berman, another runner Copeland feels hasn't reached his full potential. Berman's best mile has been a 4:17 time. Berman is also a half miler.

UNH is blessed in the quarter mile to have the talents of John Demers. Demers was the Yankee Conference indoor champion in the 600 yard dash with a time of 1:12.

Last spring season he consistently placed first in the quarter mile; his best time was 49.4 seconds. He has an excellent chance at breaking UNH's record in the quarter mile of 49.2.

"The sprinters on this team are potentially the best in years," Copeland said. That may be so, but they are for the most part untested quantities.

The sprinters include, the aforementioned Demers, Mark Gori (leading scorer for the indoor squad while competing in the 60 yard dash, 60 yard high hurdles and long jump), Jimmy Howard and varsity football players Lee Pope and Jimmy Warren.

Copeland said, "All these runners are stronger outdoors than indoors."

Don Belcher is the 440 intermediate hurdler. He worked hard in the 600 yard dash in the indoor season and was a point getter. "He is a technically good hurdler and has shown a great deal of improvement," Copeland said.

The field events are once again going to be UNH's weak point,

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